

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

[PRICE 6d.]

THREE BEDS of COAL opened, duplicate of raising from 100 to 200 feet of solid coal.  
Two of these beds have roofs of BALL IRONSTONE, of excellent quality, which has  
been largely exported. There is also a BED of BITUMINOUS IRONSTONE, from  
9 to 18 inches thick, which has also been exported to a large extent.—Offers for a lease  
will be received by Sir GEORGE GAUNT LITTLE, Bart., the proprietor, Preston Grange,  
Fremont Pass. N.B. But only from parties who intend to erect blast-furnaces.



## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## THE COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, —Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. B. DALLER in the chair.

Mr. HODGKIN (the grant) read from the Mining Journal the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following reports of the council and grant were then read:—

The council submit for consideration the following report of the operations and present position of the company, since the commencement of their labours.

In the prospectus inviting subscriptions, it is stated that the terms on which the mines were to be purchased were 20,000 cash, 15,000 shares on taking possession of the mines and 25,000 shares on the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. By subsequent negotiations, these terms were modified and reduced to 10,000 in cash; 25,000 shares on taking possession, and 15,000 shares on the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent., making a reduction in the purchase-money of 50,000.

At the extraordinary general meeting, which was held in the month of July, 1853, a change was effected in the management of the company, by the appointment of Mr. Hodgkin to the grantship.

The condition of affairs at that period must still be present to the minds of the shareholders; and it is unnecessary further to refer to it, than to remark that the confusion arising from want of organization was even greater than had been stated; and that, above all, steps had to be taken to secure the transfer of the property at the time of the purchase had been taken. This omission, with but two exceptions, was soon rectified; and by the end of November the company obtained formal possession of all the mines. One of those exceptions—viz., the Caelia, has since been removed; and the other—viz., the transfer of the smelting works, depends on the issue of a suit at law, now pending, between the vendors to the company and the original owners. The value of these works is, however, in the company's hands, in the shape of shares.

In submitting the very encouraging report from the grant, respecting the value of the company's property, based upon his own observation, and upon the reports of gentlemen whose practical experience and position best establish their value, the council regret to announce, that the funds of the company are nearly exhausted, and that it is, therefore, the duty of the shareholders to decide what course should be adopted.

A sum of at least 10,000*l.* is required to pay the working expenses of the Vahlberg, to which it is proposed to confine the main operations of the company; and which, together with the outlay required for the protection of the other mines, and the entire expenses of the office and establishment, will amount to a monthly outlay of about 500*l.*, whilst the ore raised will not be dressed ready for sale before the expiration of twelve months, when they will probably realize from 12,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* The sale will then be continuous, and funds will be coming in as required to meet the current expenses.

Two plans for raising this sum have been suggested—the one by the raising of further shares at par, and the other by the issue to the shareholders of preferential or priority debentures, securing the capital and interest by a mortgage on a portion of the property, and on the conditions detailed in the following plan, and which the council prefer as the one best calculated to attain the desired end.

1. That interest shall be paid at the rate of 10 per cent. annually.
2. That the capital of the loan shall be secured by mortgage on the mines Vahlberg and Faberberg.
3. That the capital of the loan shall be repaid within five years; but that the company shall have the option of repaying it, by instalments, at an earlier period.
4. That on the repayment of the loan, or any portion thereof, it shall be the option of each contributor to receive the amount to be so paid, in shares of the company at par, instead of in cash.

5. That if the capital of the loan be not repaid within five years, the holders of the mortgage shall have the power to sell the Vahlberg and the Faberberg, by public auction, and to apply themselves to the proceeds.

6. That on the repayment of the loan, by instalments, they shall be divided, *pro rata*, on the amount of each contribution.

7. That at least 10,000*l.* shall be subscribed.

In case it should not be possible to raise the required 10,000*l.*, it will then be for the shareholders to decide upon the mode and period of bringing the company to a close. At present, there is not any liability beyond the current expenses; or any that can occur which the funds in hand, with the sums realizable by the ore now on sale, valued at 10*l.* per ton, will not meet.

In accordance with paragraph 16 of the statutes, two members of the council retire, but both are eligible for re-election.

The late grant having preferred a claim which the council, under the advice of its solicitor, rejected, the question, by consent, is now under arbitration by a legal gentleman.

## GRANT'S REPORT.

Since I assumed the office of grant to this company, on the 4th August last, I have applied myself to the conduct of the mining operations in Germany.

By the appointment of representatives, who are required by the laws of Prussia, and by the introduction of a proper system of accounts, Capt. Chegwini, the company's engineer, was enabled to devote his attention to the examination of the many mines placed in his charge, his instructions being to examine the character of the lodes on the Vahlberg, Caelia, Bifsch, Christiane, Kahrbacherhohe, and Verwirrung, in order to decide on which of them the funds of the company could be most profitably applied. This examination proved tedious and expensive; but in the month of November Capt. Chegwini reported the Vahlberg to be the mine most worthy of trial on an extended scale, and recommended the erection of steam-power. This proposal having been sanctioned, steps were taken to obtain a steam-engine of from 50 to 60-horse power, and to make the necessary preparations for the buildings required. On the 16th of November the first ad of the engine-shaft was cut, and in December a contract was concluded for the purchase of an engine of 60-horse power, made by Wöhler, in Berlin, for the sum of 7500*th.*—*at 112*l.**; and other contracts were entered into for boilers and pitwork for 40*th.* to the extent of 15,000*th.* or 18,000*th.* The engine, boilers, and pitwork, are all on the mine, the buildings are approaching completion; the setting up of the engine will be commenced immediately, and completed by the end of August. The engine-shaft has been sunk 18*fms.* from surface.

To the present time, our operations underground on the Vahlberg have been mainly directed to the clearing up of the old workings, which are very extensive. During this process the quantity of mineral raised was very small. What is now at surface has been produced from a mine sunk on a branch of iron and copper ore, which comes away from the northern or hanging lode in the north-west end. The mine is barely 2*fms.* deep, but has been stopped 14*fms.* on either side; and we have raised from this small space no less than 13 tons of copper ore, which will average from 10 to 12 per cent., and about 4 tons of brown iron ore, which will average from 10 to 12 per cent. in iron, and in two others, sunk on one of the main lodes by the old workings, sufficiently establishes the very great value of the mine. On this point it will be better to refer to the reports of practical men. Mr. Humpel, the Government Inspector of Mines in the district of Olpe, in which the Vahlberg lies, a gentleman of experience and intelligence, has favoured the company with a report on the mine, in which he says:—

"On the Vahlberg the courses of mineral are found separate. White ironstone, which in the old workings has changed into brown, is found from 4 to 16*fms.* in width; and, judging from the old workings, consists of about 110 lachters (about 130*fms.* English) on each lode. The white iron is of good quality, and rich in manganese. From this circumstance the brown ironstone is much enriched after. Manganese is also found in other combinations and alone. Among the copper ore, the larger quantity produced are sulphates, which are found to be clean, and impregnated with quartz. Malachite, where decomposition has taken place, and occasionally also stones of red copper are found. The latter is the case in a branch in the north-west end. Towards the ends of the lodes there are two large and rich branches of ore, which though they appear to be branches from the lode, yet lie within the same quartz matrix, and, therefore, exhibit still more clearly a great width of mineral in the lode. The branch of the two lodes without including the branches, is about 23 lachters (269*fms.* English), and the average width of ironstone, moderately estimated about 7*fms.* If the shaft be sunk 30 lachters below the adit, and it can be done easily, ironstone can be obtained to the extent of about 200,000 tons, or 100,000 tons. The copper ore, which are certainly most important, may, for the present, be ignored; but one or two things may be safely calculated upon, either the ironstone or copper ore alone will completely cover the certainly large expense of working. The mine can produce enough to supply a powerful blast-furnace for a long series of years. The works to be undertaken should be the examination of both lodes to the depth of 90*fms.* below the deep adit. It is highly probable that in depth both lodes, taken together, will be found to be of such a nature that the quantity of material will be largely increased, and its quality improved. All lodes are liable to mislead, but where such features are exhibited as on the Vahlberg, not the slightest doubt need exist."

The estimated amount of receipts and expenditure from the 1st August, 1854, to the 1st August, 1855, exhibited the total amount required for working expenses 9000*l.*, and the estimated produce of copper ore and ironstone, 15,741*l.* 1*sh.* 1*pen.* leaving balance in favour of the mine, 6741*l.* 1*sh.* The balance-sheet, made up to the 30th June last, showed the cash in hand to be 1954*l.* 5*sh.* 3*pen.*

The CHAIRMAN said, although their resources were nearly exhausted, the greatest economy had been observed; though the mine being at a distance, they could not be under the immediate superintendence of the council; but Mr. Hodgkin (the grant) enjoyed their full confidence, and was constantly on the mine, and in communication with all persons on the spot; and that gentleman's opinion of the prospects of the undertaking being supported by Mr. Humpel, the council considered themselves justified in submitting a plan for raising additional capital. Two methods had been suggested—one by the raising of shares, and the other by the issue to shareholders of preferential or priority debentures, securing the capital and interest by a mortgage on a portion of the property. There appeared to be some difficulty about the first proposition, and should, therefore, submit the second for their consideration. The solicitor would more fully detail the plan, and would only add, in the event of its being adopted, the council, including Mr. Müller abroad, propose to subscribe 1800*l.* towards the amount required.

Mr. LADNER said, when a mortgage was about to be effected in this country there were many forms to go through—titles had to be examined, deeds prepared, and lawyers employed; but it was not so in Germany, as they would have none of those difficulties to overcome. The grant of the company might be said to be the moving partner, and carried on under the name of Hodgkin and Company, the shareholders in this company being the sleeping partners, who must give Mr. Hodgkin authority to take up 10,000*l.*, and pledge so much of the property, according to the terms proposed. These conditions were placed upon a notarial paper, and then registered in a proper office, and if any of the conditions were not kept they could immediately put the law in action, and the terms would only occupy the time of a paper. In Germany, the ordinary rate of interest was 6 per cent., but that was not considered sufficient to induce parties to take up the debentures. In mining speculations it was too frequently expected that profitable results would be obtained in a few months, although it generally took years; it was, therefore, proposed to pay the amount in five years, with liberty to repay the debentures by small instalments. The debentures would be transferable in London, and, therefore, became a saleable security. It was only intended to mortgage the Vahlberg and Faberberg Mines, consequently their other mines would not be fettered by the debentures, and at any future period they might sell them or dispose of them in any other manner, to the interest of the shareholders. In conclusion, he would observe that there was no personal liability either against the council, the shareholders, or the grant, the security being on the mines.

Mr. DARTHEIM complained that only 27,000*l.* was subscribed, whilst the proposed capital was 120,000*l.*, and yet with such a small capital they had bought mines to the extent of 55,000*l.*; and even out of the amount subscribed 10,000*l.* had been paid in cash for the mines, leaving only 17,000*l.* as the working capital. He considered the shareholders ought to have been consulted before any proceedings had been taken to ascertain whether the concern should have been carried on with such a small number of shares. The proposed mortgage would give away the best part of their property,

and they ought to have better reports, from disinterested parties, before they agreed to raise so large a sum of money.

The CHAIRMAN explained that it was first agreed to pay 20,000*l.* in cash for the mines, but that was reduced to 10,000*l.*. At the commencement they were in the hands of the late grant, who insisted in carrying on the concern, and considered that the capital was ample.

Mr. HODGKIN said the proprietor wished to have a report from a disinterested party. Mr. WIND who had reported upon the mines, was a disinterested party, holding an important official position, and his official character was at stake; but, in addition, he would add that Mr. Humpel's report had been confirmed by the Government Mining Board, who were appointed to control and watch the acts of the various companies, and that board had affixed their seal to the report.

Mr. WILLIAMSON said no possible benefit could arise from delay. They had better agree at once to raise the money.

Mr. HODGKIN explained, in answer to a question by a shareholder, that unless 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.* was agreed to be taken up, no party would be called upon to pay his subscription.

Mr. KROHN moved and Mr. POON seconded a resolution that the report be received and adopted.

Mr. HODGKIN said the next resolution was the most important one, as it regarded the raising of the necessary funds.

Mr. WILLIAMSON then moved a resolution, that 10,000*l.* be raised upon debentures, at 10 per cent. *per annum* interest.

The resolution was adopted by Major CLARK, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. Lieut.-Col. DALLER and Mr. LADNER were then re-elected members of the council.

The CHAIRMAN said he should be very glad if they would add two or three of the shareholders to the council, by which means their hands would be greatly strengthened. Mr. KROHN said they had such perfect confidence in their present board, that it was unnecessary to make any addition. He felt satisfied that in making these observations he was only expressing the sentiments of the general body of shareholders.

The proceedings then terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE LIBERTY (VAUCLOSE) MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Saturday,

Mr. R. A. KINSELL in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said he had no doubt it would be within the recollection of all those who were now present, and who attended the last half-yearly meeting on the 24th May, that on that occasion the directors reported that the mine was 1500*l.* in debt, and that they also recommended that that sum, together with an additional sum of 1000*l.*, should be sent out to the shareholders as a loan, as a loan for the purpose of carrying on the works, and enabling them to get the new machinery into operation. On that occasion, however, instead of responding to the proposal of the board, an amendment was carried which had the effect of not only tying up the hands of the directors, but of jeopardizing the best interests of the company. On that occasion he warned the shareholders that if a sufficient sum was not provided they would be unable to proceed with the works, and the creditors would come upon the mine. His warning, however, was disregarded, and the feeling of the shareholders was communicated to Mr. CROWE, the resident director, from whom a letter, dated 18th June, had lately been received by the board, and upon the receipt of that letter it appeared to the directors that they had only one course to adopt, and that was to call the shareholders together. The chairman then read the letter referred to, as follows:—

Fauls Mill, June 19.—DEAR SIR: Herewith are sent the usual fortnightly returns, which I trust will be found satisfactory. Your favour of the 30th May reached me on the 15th inst. As regards the resolution of the board to have the gold remitted, and to draw on them at 30 days, it is impracticable at the present time, as the money is wanted immediately, and the bank cannot discount a bill unless a good resident name is on it, which I cannot obtain. I regret to find the shareholders passed a resolution so adverse to their own interests as they have. The delay may probably cause the total ruin of a property which is so valuable as this is known, and I am sure that if I am allowed to carry out my plan, I will be able to call a meeting, and have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses full of raw material and his mills burnt down. You will remember that I have from the commencement pressed for more machinery. In this view, the board, against my advice, ordered the erection of the crusher, and sent out Mr. Macdonald, which met with the approval of the shareholders, according to the reports in the Mining Journal. That machine failed entirely, and the want of reducing machinery is still unprovided; indeed, it is reduced by the removal of the six Chilian mills. This requirement I have made out of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* I sincerely believe a help now to that amount will save us. We are in the position of a manufacturer with his warehouses



very in the most profitable manner. Two dividends had been paid out of profits, and it would not be said the profits were swept away, because the property purchased with them was in existence.

Mr. CARLIS said he should move a resolution, that the report be not received, and that a committee of investigation be appointed.

Mr. HENRY JAMES said that the report be received, but the adoption deferred until a future meeting.

Several shareholders having objected to this proposition, the CHAIRMAN could not understand the meeting refusing to receive the report which was laid on the table; and by the deed they were bound to present that report. He was quite willing a committee of investigation should be appointed, and every facility should be afforded them; all the books and papers should be open for their inspection, and the directors would fully answer any questions in their power.

Mr. CARLIS then moved, "That a committee shall be appointed to investigate the affairs of the company, and to report thereon to a future meeting of the shareholders."

Mr. HENRY JAMES seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The following shareholders were then appointed the committee of investigation:—Messrs. Henry James, Charles George Allender, Spencer Hargrave, John Lamb, and Alexander Jones.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know the depth of the Marmato and Santa Ana Mines. The CHAIRMAN replied, the Marmato was worked by deep adits, and the depth of the Santa Ana was about 90 fathoms. He would remind them, that at the time of the formation of this company, several of a similar character came out, but this was the only one that had paid dividends. At the suggestion of the chairman, it was agreed to postpone the re-election of the directors until after the committee of investigation had submitted their report to the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

### THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, Mr. R. F. DAVIS in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, from which we condense the following:—

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In the earlier days of this company, a large sum of money was spent in making a series of trial pits, in a variety of places. This is a system which generally ends in disappointment, and your directors have set their faces resolutely against it. They are glad to add that in this view they are cordially seconded by the colonial agents, who are quite alive to the fact that a mining company, in order to pay in Australia, must really have workable mines, and not a series of little workings on a trifling scale.

The demand for land in South Australia, and the possibility of a resumption of mining operations, determined your directors some time since to take measures for securing a portion of your surface lands, more especially at Allen's Creek, where the appearance does not warrant a further expenditure at present; and your directors have great pleasure in informing the shareholders of the company that they have secured for this purpose the active services of Mr. Samuel Davenport, of Adelaide, already well known to them as a gentleman of considerable judgment and colonial experience, who is associated with Mr. Forster in the management of your concerns. At Mr. Davenport's residence at Adelaide, and has a large and influential connection in that city, the advantages likely to result to the company from this step are obvious. In the early stages of the company a lease had been granted of the Tungkillo property for seven years, at a peppercorn rent. This lease expired last year, and which your directors deemed unsuitable for letting upon lease. Accordingly, 17.5 acres of the property have been let until August next at 350*l*. After that date the surface lands will be let out in blocks of from 3000 to 4000 acres each, suitable for dairy farms; and as your property there is better watered than most of the surrounding districts, and lies within a short distance of the River Murray, there can be little doubt of the valuation and rental of your property very improving.

More than one occasion the directors have been urged, particularly by parties in England, to acquire further tracts of land in Australia, and they believe that purchases of that kind might have been advantageously made; but they have scrupulously abstained from entering upon such speculations, because your company is essentially a mining company, and not a land company; and your directors have, consequently, deemed it their duty to view the purchase of land as a matter secondary to the acquisition of mining property, and only to be entered upon with the view of securing mineral advantages.

It will be in the recollection of the shareholders of the company that the present directors found its financial affairs in a state to cause them great anxiety. Efforts to re-organise the company, and to secure the value of the company's property, Messrs. Masterman and Co., enabled the company, without a call, to pass through a period of severe depression. The aid then given by debentures was of the greatest assistance, but was also necessary of a temporary character. In their report of January, 1852, the following paragraph occurs:—"The directors have already expressed their extreme reluctance to make further calls; their most anxious desire is to avoid, in every possible way, consistent with the due carrying on of the company, any pressure upon the shareholders; but they are unanimously of opinion that it is absolutely necessary to raise a further sum of 20,000*l*, to clear off all outstanding liabilities, and provide sufficient funds for working capital, to develop the resources of the property under the economical management in force both at home and abroad; and they have given the subject much attention, and propose an issue of loan notes."

Two views of the directors were adopted by the shareholders; and you were informed in the last report that between 13,000*l* and 14,000*l* was then outstanding upon debentures, an amount which is now reduced to 3920*l*. This temporary expedient for remedying a serious and immediately exhausted itself; and to provide for the repayment of borrowed money—borrowed, it will be remembered, to pay debts incurred anterior to the establishment of the present board, it became necessary, in August last, to make a call of 1*l* per share. Of this amount, without their transaction, very severe pressure upon the shareholders, 18,042*l* has been paid. On 85*l* more the call is still unpaid. As nearly twelve months have now elapsed since the call was made, the directors have been reluctantly compelled to forfeit those shares in which the call is still due, and in doing this trust for the full concurrence of those shareholders who have duly paid their calls. A resolution will be submitted to you, asking, agreeably to the Deed of Settlement, for your sanction to dispose of all the forfeited shares which the directors may not see proper to restore.

The relative liabilities of the company to this date are as follows:—

Debts accepted	£ 500 0 0
Loans notes outstanding	3920 0 0
Debitors	200 0 0 = £ 4,520 0 0
The assets are—Balance at bankers	£ 487 0 0
Amount due on fifth call	856 0 0
Unclaimed Bills	4000 0 0
Expected to be recovered for copper ore per Deeds of Settlement, not duly delivered (about)	600 0 0
House in hand of colonial agent, Messrs. Hargrave	337 0 0
Land in hand, buildings, machinery, materials, and ore in the colony	24,506 0 0 = £ 32,860 19 3

Making a total of assets over liabilities £38,340 19 3

In order to arrive at this last sum, the directors have obtained from your agents a statement of the amount which the latter believe that the property would realise if sold in the colony; not as it is, in other words, not as a mineral property of high value, but simply as land and materials coming into the market. It would have been very difficult to find a considerably higher sum as the value, if it had been viewed in its true light as one of considerable mineral wealth; but as on these points individuals, "wills differ," it may safely be left to all parties to form their own estimate, and draw their own conclusions.

The directors have made application to her Majesty's Government for a royal charter; the Colonial Government have reported in favour of granting you a charter; but at present rests in the hands of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to whom your directors have reason to believe that, if any inference may be drawn from the somewhat manner in which the House of Commons has recently expressed its opinion upon the Report of her Majesty's Commissioners as to the law of partnership, the granting of a charter to the company can be but a question of time; and that the freedom of trade, and the removal of long delays, and in spite of numerous obstacles, so whatever tends to break the free pursuit of commercial projects, either at home or in her Majesty's colonies, must sooner or later be withdrawn.

Your directors have to congratulate you on the further development of the navigation of the River Murray, by Captain Cadell, and to express to you their hope that they may obtain now in the way of a cheap and expeditious carriage of the ore from Tungkillo to the sea, viz., the absence of healthy competition among vessels trading on that river will be speedily removed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which we extract the following:—

De—Calls received and interest	£17,985 9 9
Copper ore sold	1,061 4 6
Interest, loan accounts, &c.	5,508 0 11 = £24,554 15 2
De—Colonial drafts	£ 1,280 0 0
Loans repaid, insurance, &c.	18,761 11 0
Unclaimed bills	4,067 3 4 = £24,048 14 4

Balance in favour of mine £ 856 0 10

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the directors was to lay before the shareholders a full and fair account as possible. They expected shortly to obtain great advantages from the sale of the ore from the River Murray; as, at the present time, they had to carry the ore between 30 and 50 miles by land, but when vessels were introduced to trade to Port Pallen, they would obtain water-carriage by the River Murray within 5 miles of their mines, and the ore would be shipped from Port Pallen direct to England, and the carriage, which now amounted from 4*l*. 10*s*. to 5*l*. per ton, would be reduced to 1*l*. It was also intended to ship regains, instead of 20 per cent. as at the carriage would be the same, the saving would be at least 50 per cent. Mr. JAMES wished to know when they were likely to avail themselves of the benefit of the River Murray?

The CHAIRMAN replied, that the only question had been the practicability of crossing the river at the mouth. Capt. Cadell had gone 1500 miles up the river, and if the river could be crossed there, there would be little doubt but the navigation would soon be opened. The next point to which he would refer was their application for a charter; that had been sent in the usual course by the Government to the Treasury, and the papers were returned, so that he hoped shortly that desirable result would be effected. The property of the colony was beyond all calculation, and was found that many who obtained their riches at the diggings returned back to South Australia to settle, thus benefiting their property.

Mr. TAYLOR objected to that part of the report which referred to letting out the land in blocks of from 3000 to 4000 acres, and considered it perfectly ridiculous to dispose of the land in the manner proposed, when they did not know to what extent it might increase in value. He should move as an amendment, that the property should be surveyed, and put up to public competition, in lots of not more than from 100 to 200 acres.

The CHAIRMAN said the property was peculiarly situated, being so distant from Adelaide, that land was not as yet in great demand, and they were not going to part with it in pieces in the colony were generally granted for only three, five, or seven years. It had been proved that nothing but the land more than cattle, and their object was to bring a pastoral population. The survey proposed, he was satisfied, would be worth the expense, and they never could induce parties to take the land in small quantities than from 3000 to 4000 acres.

Mr. JAMES said, after the satisfactory explanation given by the chairman, he trusted they would not tie up the hands of the directors, and that the honourable proposition would withdraw the amendment. A lengthened discussion ensued, which resulted in the amendment being rejected.

The actual number of shares forfeited, we understand, is only 267, the others having been paid up at the last meeting.

ended in Mr. Taylor withdrawing the amendment, and the report being unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was the election of directors, and would propose Mr. R. F. DAVIS and Mr. John Hargrave, Jun., for re-election.

Mr. WOOTTON was elected, and upon the resolution being moved for electing Mr. Masterman, it was agreed to postpone the appointment for the present.

The auditors were re-elected, and the sum of twenty guineas voted for their services during the past year.

Mr. JAMES, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, for the very explicit account he had given, observed that they were now in a far better condition than he ever expected.—The CHAIRMAN having returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

### THE WELSH POTOLI MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Graham-street, on Monday, Mr. JAMES LEITCH in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report of the directors was submitted:—

The directors of the Welsh Potoli Lead and Copper Mining Company present to the shareholders their first half-yearly report and statement of accounts, in conformity with the rules and regulations.

The company was constituted by the payment of the call of 5*l*. on the 17th of Jan. last, and this account extends, therefore, to about the same period in the present month (July). In consequence, to the very severe weather in Jan. and Feb., and to the time occupied in the necessary repairs to buildings, drains, and underground works at the mines, a good part of this time was only preparatory; and the results obtained are really those of about three months active working only. It is, therefore, a matter of the greatest congratulation that, under these circumstances, the directors are able to declare a dividend of 10*l*. per cent. on the company's capital (really at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum), payable in cash on the 29th day of August next. The first sale of ore by the company was 100 tons, sampled on the 17th of July, to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., of Manchester, which realised 14*l*. 15*s*. per ton, or 1475*l*. in addition to which about 250 tons are sent in the various levels, on surface, or in process of preparation for sale (after deducting the expenses to be incurred on which), representing a net value of 2500*l*, or together, amply sufficient to pay the dividend named on 30,000*l*, the amount of capital at present paid up. The present sale of ore does not evidence what price may be obtained when the ore now being raised (which is richer in silver) is brought to market.

The directors have thought it advisable to secure the option (for this meeting) of taking the lease, machinery, mines, &c., of the Allt-y-Crib, or Middleton Mines, which present the same prospects, and are near to those already belonging to this company. If the shareholders decide on taking the same, the purchase money is agreed to be 2000 paid-up shares. The directors have reason to believe that this is a very advantageous purchase, if completed—it is, however, entirely in the hands of the shareholders to confirm or otherwise.

With the approbation of the shareholders, the directors propose that the following system of operations shall be adopted in future:—

1. That the share list shall be closed at this meeting, and no further shares allotted, except upon the sanction of the shareholders being obtained at a special or half-yearly general meeting.

2. That out of each half-year's profits commencing Jan. next, a sum equal to 10 per cent. shall be set aside as a reserve fund, applicable to repay the capital subscribed, and to be subject to the vote of the proprietors.

With reference to future prospects, the directors are of opinion that it will be quite practicable to maintain a good dividend in Jan. next, and, at the same time, prosecute the new works required with energy. The directors are happy to say that (as appears from the accounts) they have a large sum now available for the new machinery required. In order to bring the mines to the greatest amount of production, it is necessary to secure the water, and to increase the present storage room for water in the reservoirs; and the directors hope to complete such works as are necessary for this purpose during this summer. There will also be a considerable outlay requisite in the underground works, but the directors are confident that the whole of these works can be completed within the subscribed capital, and that with the aid of the Allt-y-Crib machinery and water-power, they will keep up the preparation for market and the sale of ore.

If the shareholders determine to take the Allt-y-Crib Mines, it will be necessary, however, to issue an additional number of shares, to bring this extensive mineral property into full production, and to secure the shareholders a share of the dividends. To issue 2000 shares at this meeting to the present shareholders, on which 10*l*. per share only shall be now paid, and no further call made without ample notice to the shareholders.

The directors, in conclusion, beg to state that whilst, in their opinion, the shareholders are possessed of mineral property to almost unequalled value, it is of the greatest importance that they should obtain the assistance of the best qualified parties to carry forward the company's operations. In the opinion of the directors this is eminently now the case. It must be highly gratifying to the local mining capitalists, Messrs. Hughes and Parry, that they have succeeded in procuring so much ore, where London mining engineers and agents have failed; and to the great exertions made by the manager, Mr. Wilkinson, the directors bear the highest testimony.

Mr. T. W. WILKINSON, the managing director, reported that assays had been made upon the new ore, giving 15, 21, and 23 oz. of silver to the ton of ore, which was considerably more than he expected. He further stated that it was most advisable that both the directors and shareholders should visit the mines at their convenience. That the company had now a most valuable property, the returns from which, when properly opened, would be immense. That No. 1 course of ore, when he left Wales, was in solid lead 4 feet wide, 15 feet high, and opened upon 7 f. long, north at least, taking the whole height, 24 tons per fm., or 3600*l*, where now worked.

The Allt-y-Crib or Middleton Mines have been put provisionally to work under agency of Mr. Wilkinson, who has already found a valuable course of ore rich in silver from which several tons have been raised; whilst the machinery, especially the dressing-floors, have been of great utility to the company in dressing the ore up to the present time.

Capt. John Hughes reported that, since he last reported on the mine, a very great improvement had taken place. No. 1 stope would now turn out about 12 tons to the fm., and the ore was going down steeper than upwards. He believed that they could get 40 tons a month, perhaps more, from the back of adit only, without mentioning the great leads. What they would be able to do, when the 10, 20, and 30 fm. levels were extended under the ore ground, he would not like to take upon himself to say, but it would be immense.

Subjoined is the financial statement from January to July 30th:—

Cash received from shareholders	£8,154 0 0
3000 shares to old proprietors, and 500 ditto to equalise dividend	27,500 0 0
Liability, part of purchase-money unpaid	4,200 0 0 = £39,654 0 0
Paid for the mines, machinery, buildings, reservoirs, &c.	32,500 0 0
Cash expended in works, miners' barracks, purchase of eight horses, carts, and wagons, timber and cartage, preliminary expenses, &c.	3,061 16 4
Cash expended on revenue account, to be repaid	500 0 0 = £36,061 16 4

Leaving balance in hands of bankers £ 3,902 3 8

The CHAIRMAN said, that the report and balance-sheet which had been presented was for the last six months, in accordance with the company's rules and regulations, and he would just venture to make a few remarks upon the report, having spent some time upon the company's works, and seen something of their operations. He first visited the mine in April last, when he saw a great quantity of ore; but he had been there lately, and it was very gratifying to him to see how the operations had been conducted, and how much the prospects of the company had improved. He thought this a matter upon which they could not complain their manager too highly. A great deal of work had been done for the money expended; and they had been enabled to do what was almost unprecedented in mining adventure—namely, to declare a good dividend at the end of six months' working. With regard to the reserve fund, although he did not believe the Potoli Mine would ever work out during the existence of any of its present shareholders, he thought it would be very satisfactory to have a sum in the hands of their bankers to meet contingencies. In addition to the Potoli Mines, they had at the present time the Allt-y-Crib Mine, and he took it for granted that the shareholders would continue it; for it had been seen by the aid of the machinery, that the mine, though he thought it would be very satisfactory to have a sum in the hands of their bankers to meet contingencies. In addition to the Potoli Mines, they had at the present time the Allt-y-Crib Mine, and he took it for granted that the shareholders would continue it; for it had been seen by the aid of the machinery, that the mine, though he thought it would be very satisfactory to have a sum in the hands of their bankers to meet contingencies.

Mr. DOUGLASS seconded the adoption of the report, and said he did so with much pleasure. He had been called to examine the books and accounts, and having done so could bear testimony to the skill and accuracy with which they were kept.—The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed directors for the ensuing six months:—Messrs. J. Burt, S. A. Dickinson, T. Gibbs, Matthew Lyon, J. Lofthouse, J. Williams, and T. W. Wilkin.

Mr. LEE proposed that the provisional agreement for the purchase of the Allt-y-Crib Mines entered into by the directors be confirmed, and that they be instructed to carry the same out, and to work the mines as stated in their report; and that the share list be closed at 12,500 shares, as recommended by the directors. He thought, after the

very clear and able statement of the chairman, that the meeting would think such a course most desirable.

The motion was seconded by Mr. BURTOS, and carried unanimously.

Mr. ASHWORTH observed that attending a meeting of this company, as he did, for the first time, he felt surprised and gratified at the announcement of so liberal a dividend as had been declared. He thought a very great deal of credit was attached to the executive of the company who had brought it to so prosperous a state in so short a period of time. There was much credit due to Capt. Hughes and Parry, and a great deal had devolved upon their manager, Mr. Wilkinson, who had shown that his heart and soul were in the matter, and that he had done all that could possibly have been done in furtherance of the interests of the shareholders. To their chairman, again, they were deeply indebted, and it would afford him much pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to the directors and managing director, and mining captain, for their valuable services, and also to the chairman for the efficient manner in which he had presided over the meeting.—Mr. BURTOS seconded the motion.

Mr. WILKINSON said he felt called upon to make a few observations, after the very handsome manner in which his name had been mentioned. He certainly took some portion of credit to himself for the success which had been achieved; more especially as he did not profess to have a very extensive knowledge of mining matters. He, however, took what might be termed a common sense view of the case, and treated it as a mercantile matter. His object had been to get as much work done as possible in as short a space of time as possible, and, at the same time, to economise and keep down the expenses. When their machinery was complete they would be able to raise eight times the quantity they were now raising, and he thought that in six months they would be in a position to obtain that quantity. The whole of their expenses together would not exceed 3500*l*, and they might look for 100 tons a month, with an increase of 50 tons a month for at least three years. The Allt-y-Crib property would be a valuable auxiliary; he had seen enough of it to satisfy him that it was a very valuable property. The ancients who had worked it must have taken out large quantities, but they had not gone to the bottom of the ore, and the workings of the present company would be very trifling, for they were not more than 30 fms. dip, which was a mere nothing, and they had already cut into a very good lode. But he thought that at their next meeting it would be time enough to expatiate on the workings of the Allt-y-Crib Mines. He could not conclude without adverting to the honesty and ability of John Hughes; a man of great integrity, or whose opinion was to be more relied upon, could not be found. What was told them by Captain Hughes might be taken for granted. He (Mr. Wilkinson) had had a great deal of experience with him, and never knew him in any one instance to fail in his opinion. What he said might be depended upon, and the company had in him a very able and faithful servant.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the proceedings terminated.

### TREHANE MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of Mr. Robert Daly, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. J. ENSON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN directed the attention of the shareholders present to the terms of the requisition upon which the meeting was called, and which set forth the importance of appointing a finance committee of management, the establishment of a London office of reference, and the advantage of increasing the number of shares. The requisitionists stated that they were well pleased with the present management, and begged it to be understood that their requisition originated only in a desire to serve the interest and convenience of the numerous shareholders resident in and near London, and who could not, on account of distance, attend the meetings at Liskeard. This requisition he (the chairman) observed had not only been signed by shareholders having a large interest in the company, but was also supported by proxies to an equal, if not a larger number of shares. The object of the requisition was very fully set out in a notice sent to each shareholder. The Trehane Mine was, as they all knew, a very great distance from London, and London shareholders could not attend meetings in Cornwall without being subjected to considerable inconvenience, not to mention the expense. At one time it was very different with regard to the shareholders as to distance; but it would be found that most of them were now resident in London, and, consequently, had no proper opportunity of ascertaining the position and prospects of their property. There was another reason why the mine ought to be under a London management—namely, that they did not get reports regularly, with sufficient frequency; nor could the London shareholders see them if they were being in the country. The reports did not appear in the *Mining Journal* so regularly as they ought; they were sometimes two months without them. Still he believed that the mine was exceedingly well conducted. The requisitionists thought their object would be attained by the removal of the offices from where they were now held in Cornwall to London. They would then have fortnightly reports, and an office where these periodical reports would be filed, and where every shareholder would have an opportunity of ascertaining, with very trifling inconvenience, the actual state of his property. He (the chairman) observed that a most accurate statement of accounts was now put before them, and that in the captain's reports they had a most correct account of their property; but there wanted this—that every shareholder should know every point connected with the mine; he meant statements that were never contained, and could not appear in the agent's report. But when they had the agent before them they had an opportunity of examining him, and getting full information as to the state of their affairs. The requisitionists, therefore, considered that they had not a proper representation.

If the offices were in London, shareholders could meet every two months, and, if they pleased, they could see the agent before them. This was their principal object in seeking for a removal of the management, and one which they thought the meeting would be of opinion was of great importance. They thought they should have a finance committee, not because they had the slightest doubt as to the great respectability of their present purser, but because they felt the great and growing importance of their property, and, therefore, that they should have some controlling influence over it, and also an opportunity of looking more frequently into the state of their accounts. Companies of this kind had, it was to be regretted, in too many instances, reason to complain of the delinquencies of those who had the management of mining property, and the consequent loss of funds. Let it not be supposed, however, that these remarks are applied to the management of the Trehane Mine, and in justice to the general body of shareholders, that the requisitionists thought it desirable they should have a finance committee. There was also another point which would be brought before the notice of the meeting, and that was the subdivision of their shares. The requisitionists were of opinion, and he quite agreed with them, that the shares would become more negotiable if they were increased. But they had a still better reason why they were desirous of subdividing them, and that was, that as the mine improved, the shares would become of more commercial value than they were at their present price. However, he would say no more upon that part of the subject at present, because he had not time to do so before the meeting by some of the shareholders present than he could urge it. The course he would suggest would be to take the propositions in their regular order. He would take, if the meeting pleased, the subject of the finance committee, then the establishment of a London office, and lastly the question, which he considered to be one of great interest, as to increasing the number of shares.

Mr. KING said he supposed Mr. Enson appeared principally on the part of his friends. Mr. ENSON replied that he was certainly there as the representative of parties who had a considerable interest in the success of the undertaking, but that being a shareholder himself he had, of course, a personal interest in the matter.

Mr. BOTTLE supported Mr. Enson had written to parties for their proxies.

Mr. ENSON said the proxies had been sent to him by parties who had expressed a wish, and were very desirous that the objects of the requisitionists should be fully carried out. A SHAREHOLDER begged to say that he felt the force and great importance of Mr. Enson's observations, and thought with him that a London office was most desirable. Mr. KING asked if there was any dissatisfaction with the present management? The CHAIRMAN replied the negative, and begged to say that Mr. Philip, for whom they must all feel the highest respect, would still retain his appointment as purser. He (Mr. Enson) begged to call the attention of Mr. King to the requisition, as he was not present when it was read. He wished every shareholder distinctly to understand the points which the requisitionists urged—the object which they had in view, and which must, more or less, animate the majority of shareholders. He was desirous that this should be well understood, that it might not be supposed the parties who sought to effect such alterations in the management and constitution of the company were actuated by any sinister motives. The chairman again read the requisition. He then opposed the views of the requisitionists. The mine had been hitherto well conducted, and he could see no necessity at present for any change whatever in the management.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what would be the expense of a London management? The CHAIRMAN said about four guineas a month, including stationery, &c.

It was then moved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that a London finance committee, consisting of three gentlemen, hereafter to be named, be appointed. Mr. BOTTLE moved, as an amendment, that the motion be not adopted. It was not necessary to reduce his amendment to writing, because he had no doubt that the motion would be carried, but as a London shareholder, and as the friends whom he represented were bound to confess that the mine was put before the meeting by some of the shareholders, that there was no necessity whatever for a change in the management. The requisitionists admitted they were satisfied with the present management; it, therefore, appeared to him most extraordinary that they should wish for an alteration. He strongly objected to parties writing to shareholders to obtain proxies, and seeing that there were only 210 votes in the room in favour of such alterations, he thought, considering there were 1000 shareholders, that the majority had not sufficient notice of the course of proceeding about to be adopted. He would appeal to gentlemen present whether, judging from the past, they would not rather let the management remain as it was, than alter the present mode of management, and thought it a most injudicious course to alter the management of the mine, which had been conducted with propriety, and had given such perfect satisfaction. He would just simply appeal to the meeting, and ask them why, if they could not find any laxity in the management, they required a change? He would beg of them to let matters remain in their present state.

A SHAREHOLDER, who said he believed he was one of the largest shareholders in London, strongly recommended the proposed alterations in the management. Capt. Richards, who was present, and could contradict him if he stated anything that was not correct, was so much taken down about three months ago to a meeting in Cornwall. He was extremely pleased with the management, and at the meeting he found only two gentlemen present, and who represented only five shares each, and these two gentlemen suggested a dividend of 5*l*. per share, upon the ground that the last instalment for the engine was coming due, and they were afraid if they gave a larger dividend they would not have sufficient funds in hand to pay other claims. He was very much opposed to the payment of a smaller dividend than had been formerly received, and, through his being present, a dividend of 10*l*. was declared, and he had not only been able to pay that, but also to pay for their engine. He had no unkind feeling in this matter, and Captain Richards would tell the meeting that he paid the highest compliment to Mr. Philip. He went to the meeting without any intention at all of offering any opposition, but when he saw how things were conducted, it struck him that he and his London friends were not represented at all. Hence it was that he was anxious to know something more of the property in which he had embarked, and he thought the best way to do that was to have a London management. If a dividend of 5*l*. had been declared it would have considerably depreciated their property in the market; not that he had bought his shares as a speculation, but he purchased them believing that this was a good investment. Upon these grounds he should support the requisition.

Mr. BOTTLE admitted the force of this statement. Although the dividend might have been decreased through the timidity of the manager, it was a fault on the right side, and it only showed the manager was careful to keep a sufficient fund in hand to meet expenses. Such a circumstance as that referred to might have been calculated to depress the shares, but the depression would have only been temporary, and confidence would soon have been restored.

Mr. KING considered that what had been stated formed a very good reason why the management should be removed to London.

A SHAREHOLDER said, he did not blame the parties for wishing to make a dividend



of 5s. per share, because he believed that they did so from good and honest motives; but what he complained of was, that their property should be controlled by two parties; and he might say, with all respect to Mr. Boyle, that if the insignificant meetings in Cornwall could, by over-zeal, depreciate their property, a similar meeting might, by an entire want of caution or judgment, ruin the mine.

Mr. BOYLE said, it was evident the gentleman who had last spoken went down just at the proper time; but, judging from the past, he did not think it likely that such a circumstance would ever occur again.

Mr. BRYDGE supported the resolution, not because he had any fault to find with the local management, but because he thought that the interests of the shareholders would be better protected in London. He had the greatest confidence in Mr. Philip, but human nature was such that it was impossible for the most enlightened man to foresee difficulties at all times; and, looking at the large body of shareholders in London, and the great interest they had in the property, he thought a London office and a London banker of the greatest importance. He knew of four mines only where pursers had become defaulters to the extent of £5,000; and he did not think any man—not even a prince—ought to have the entire control over the funds of an undertaking like this.

The resolution for a finance committee was then put and carried, there being only one dissentient. The gentlemen appointed as the committee were—Messrs. Liberty, Northern, and Ennos; the latter gentleman accepting the office in compliance with the express wish of the shareholders present.

It was next moved, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Daly be appointed secretary. The next point submitted was that of increasing the number of shares, which, after an able discussion, were divided into 2048, instead of 1024, as they had previously stood.

At the request of the shareholder, Capt. RICHARDS went into a very full explanation of the present position and future prospects of the mine; and in the course of his observations, he stated that, from the 78 to the 124, the underlay had been very trifling; and that, if the lode could continue, and he could not see why it should not—they could go 40 fms. below the 124 fm. level.

Mr. ENNOS: Then without any improvement in any other part of the mine, we may calculate upon dividends for some years to come?—Capt. RICHARDS: Yes.

A SHAREHOLDER said, Capt. Richards had informed him that, from the ore already discovered, they might expect a continuance of the present dividend for the next six years, and wished to know if he was still of that opinion.

Capt. RICHARDS replied in the affirmative. In the adit level they expected to meet with an important lode; the ground was highly mineralised and favourable.

Mr. ENNOS observed that if they got a lode there, the shares would be worth five times their present price.

Capt. RICHARDS said, it was looking more promising for a lode now than he had ever seen it. After further explanatory remarks on the part of Capt. Richards—

Mr. ENNOS said he believed the Trebane Mine to be one of the finest lead mines in this country, and one that was rapidly improving in magnitude and importance.

Capt. RICHARDS called the attention of the meeting to the circumstance of his having at the last meeting proposed that, as the work had considerably increased, he should have the assistance of a very competent person, whom he paid 3s. a month, to attend to the books. At that meeting the shareholders, instead of engaging a clerk, rose his (Capt. Richards's) salary to 10s. a month; but as he could not dispense with the services of the clerk, and had to pay for them out of his own pocket, he was no gainer by the rise in his salary.

Mr. ENNOS said they would not be acting with policy to themselves, or with justice to Capt. Richards, to allow his attention to be abstracted from more important duties to those of far less consequence in a pecuniary point of view. He thought it the most narrow-sighted policy imaginable in a mine of such magnitude, where the captain had the superintendence of upwards of 150 men, and where his attention was constantly required underground, and in various parts of the mine, to restrict themselves to the payment of a few pounds per month. Upon this question he thought there could be but one opinion, and he should therefore propose that the services of Mr. J. Bryant, the present clerk, who was a very respectable man, be retained, and that his salary be four guineas a month.—The proposal was carried unanimously.

A SHAREHOLDER thought it would be a gracious act on the part of the meeting that they should convey to Mr. Philip that, in the removal of the office, there was not the slightest reflection upon his management; a resolution was accordingly passed to that effect.

The unanimous and cordial thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the chairman for the very efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties, and the valuable counsel he had offered in reference to the future management of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said it gave him very great pleasure to preside at any meeting where so much unanimity was observed as he had witnessed on the present occasion. He was quite sure that, from the increasing importance of this mine, it was likely to become as valuable as any lead mine they had ever possessed in this country. He felt that it was quite right the London shareholders should have a due representation in the property, and he also felt that their position would inspire confidence, and would enhance the commercial value of their property. There was no lead mine that had done so much for shareholders as the Trebane Mine. Every shareholder had made money by keeping his shares, and he was satisfied that by increasing the number of their shares they would increase the confidence of the public, as well as induce a larger number of capitalists to come in. In conclusion, he begged to thank the meeting for their expression of confidence in the opinions he had ventured to advance, with a view to the interests of the general body of shareholders, and to assure them that he would do the utmost in his power to merit the opinion they had expressed. To men who, like himself, were engaged in speculative businesses, the expression of sympathy and confidence from an influential and important body of gentlemen, such as the Trebane shareholders, was a source of the deepest gratification and support.

Moved by such a manifestation of mutuality and reciprocity, notwithstanding the present depression of mining affairs, he would do all within the limits of his abilities to conserve the interests of those who honoured him with their respect and confidence.

A SHAREHOLDER said he had received as much as 33 per cent. on his outlay, and they had received dividends during the time the mine was paying for the purchase of a large engine; but for the payment of this engine they would have received nearly 20 per cent. more, and he hoped, now that their mine would become better known in London, they would go on with increased energy, and that their dividends would be 15s. a share instead of 10s.

Mr. ENNOS said the conduct and ability of Captain Samuel Richards were so well known in the mining world that any comment from him was unnecessary; but he thought the meeting would only be doing justice to Capt. Richards to express their thanks to him for the valuable services he had rendered the company.

A resolution having been carried to that effect, Capt. Richards assured the meeting that it afforded him very great pleasure to bear such an expression of feeling with regard to his management. He had done his best to conduct the mine legitimately, and it had certainly turned out a wonderful property, far exceeding his expectations. Having succeeded in giving satisfaction so far, he hoped the future would be as successful as the past. The last return was 4000. more than the previous sale, and they would, no doubt, go on increasing.—The proceedings terminated very satisfactorily.

#### CARBERRY WEST MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on Tuesday, at the offices, Adelaide Chambers, Gracechurch-street.

Mr. JOHN PETER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice from the Mining Journal convening the meeting, and to prove that he had done what he should require of the other shareholders, he had signed the cost-book, and handed his shares to the secretary, taking in exchange a receipt from him.

Mr. TINDALL, another director, also signed the cost-book, and handed to the secretary his shares.

The CHAIRMAN said it was necessary, before proceeding to the business, that the shareholders present should register their shares, and sign the cost-book.

Mr. LUCAS objected to leave his scrip; he was quite willing to sign the cost-book for 600 shares, and to leave them when they had certificates to give him in exchange. He would not take the word either of a manager or secretary; he had done so before, and been disappointed.

The CHAIRMAN said, they must take the number of the shares and the names for their own protection, in order that the same shares might not be made use of a dozen times.

Mr. LUCAS said a resolution like the one proposed was against all rules and regulations. Any alteration ought to be proposed at a general meeting, but the directors were now making laws themselves.

The CHAIRMAN said he had no objection to lay before them the reports and accounts, but should decline to receive any votes until they had registered the shares and signed the cost-book.

Mr. LUCAS repeated, that he had no objection to sign the cost-book for 600 shares, but could not understand why it was not suggested two years ago, when they were not in such an unpleasant position.

Mr. FISH said due notice had not been given of the present meeting. In consequence of the management of this mine it had become quite a laughing-stock. He knew the sum of 320,000 shares, and set it down as a scandal; but he believed if the statement of accounts were before the public it might induce the shareholders to come in and register their shares.

The CHAIRMAN said that everything that had been done since the present board held office had been fair and straightforward, and the money honestly spent. Vouchers were obtained for every item, and the books and proceedings were open to every shareholder.

Mr. LUCAS moved that the minutes of the last meeting be read by the secretary.

The CHAIRMAN insisted that the meeting was not properly constituted. Mr. LUCAS then read a letter which appeared in the Mining Journal of the 13th of May, and to which he stated he could not get a reply, either publicly or privately, and should now call upon the chairman for an answer.

The CHAIRMAN made no reply, but proceeded to read the following report of the directors:—

Your directors at this, the fourth general meeting of the company, have to regret that they are still unable to give so satisfactory an account of their stewardship as on their own account, as large shareholders, as well as yours, they could wish to have done. Many reasons exist, unfortunately, too sufficient, for such being the case. In the first place, the funds at their disposal have been altogether inadequate for prosecuting the works with that energy necessary for the proper development of the mine. They have been unfortunate in the choice of resident captains, and the mine is at too great a distance to admit of that personal inspection they deem so indispensable, but which they have been unable to give.

For the original sin of having commenced with too small a capital, your present directors have not to answer; and for the still greater sin of having squandered so large a portion of that too small capital in what are termed preliminary expenses, they have only little to do. The constitution of the company, the allotment of shares, and the commencement of the works, had all taken place months before they had, unfortunately for themselves, joined the board. Your present directors deem it due to themselves, from the remarks that have been made and published, to state broadly these facts. For their own acts of omission or commission, they must, of course, answer, and are prepared to do so; but they decline positively being held responsible for the acts of their predecessors.

You will observe that the balance in hand at the last general meeting amounted to 157,724. 10s. The costs and charges since are 119,912. 6d. (including 3s. cash in office to account of petty expenses), leaving balance at bankers 37,781. 9s. 7d., making, with the 5s. then sum of 320,000 shares, the following liabilities—viz., 139, 9s. 7d. leaving estimated amount of receipts over liabilities, 199, 9s. 7d. It therefore becomes a matter for immediate consideration in what manner funds are to be raised for the further prosecution of the works. In the meantime your directors have suspended the general workings in the mines, and have for the present opened the operations to the middle shaft on the Golden or north mine, now sunk to a depth of about 19 fms., on a good lode of ore-generating quartz, samples from which have produced by assay of Mr. Mitchell—Pure gold, 9 dwts. 7 grs. per ton of 20 cwt.; pure silver, 7 dwts. 15 grs. per ton of 20 cwt. Whether this may lead to any important discovery of the precious metals it is impossible to say; but even these quantities would pay well for extraction, were suitable machinery erected.

To raise further capital, several plans suggest themselves; but on this point your

directors will be glad to have the views and opinions of the co-adventurers. A preliminary step, however, to all further proceedings is clearly and positively the registration of the shares, and the signing of the cost-book, by all the shareholders. So soon as this is done, and a meeting of bona fide shareholders can be called, your directors will gladly place their resignation in the hands of the company.

For the present appearance and future prospects of the mines, your directors refer to the very elaborate report of the company's engineer, Mr. St. Pierre Foley, as well as for full particulars of the extensive operations that have been carried on under his management. In conclusion, your directors have unabated confidence in the value of the property, but they cannot conceal from themselves or you that considerable further capital is necessary to prosecute the works to a profitable result.

The following report, received from Captain Francis Treweek, was then read by Mr. St. Pierre Foley, having first referred to his late reports on the present state of the mines, and prospects, and on all the trials and works done from the commencement of operations to the 20th July last, as published already in the Mining Journal:—

Carberry West Mines are situated about 12 miles to the West of Ballydoeb, and 20 from Skibbereen, in the parish of Kilmoe. The seat comprising the estate of Ballydoeb, in which the village of Goleen is situated. The extent from east to west is more than a mile, and from north to south nearly the same distance. There are many known lodes traversing the property, from the most northern to the most southern of which the distance is about 250 fathoms. Many temporary trials have been made on these lodes, and in each the appearances are of a very encouraging nature. The north engine shaft is sunk about 18½ fathoms on the course of the lode, which is 4 feet big, composed of quartz, calcareous spar, and fossiliferous shale, throughout with the green carbonate of lime, and altogether has a promising appearance. On the same lode, about 24½ fms. to the east, is the river shaft, sunk about 4 fms. below the surface, now filled with water, but the appearance of the stuff brought to the surface shows the lode to be of the same character. The bearing of this lode is nearly east and west, with a slight dip to the north. The Golden old shaft is sunk about 134 fathoms below surface, on a lode bearing nearly south-east and north-west, and will, in its continuation, intersect some of the other lodes—the intersections of which may be looked forward to with favourable results. This lode is composed chiefly of friable quartz, calcareous spar, and fossiliferous shale, and is a kindly appearance. North-by-west, about 270 fms. from the above, is the Chief Constant lode, on which an adit has been driven about 16 fms. east; and about 8 fms. from the entrance of this adit a winze has been sunk on the lode, 3 fms. below the level. A shaft also has been sunk at some little distance from the mouth of the adit, but was suspended, from the overflow of water, till machinery be erected to command the works of this mine. The lode in each of these trials is from 4 to 6 feet big, composed of rich gray copper ore, and green carbonate of copper, with a highly mineralised quartz, chlorite, carbonate and oxides of iron, fluoan, and a portion of calcareous matter. In fine, there is everything to constitute a highly metallic lode. The specimens of gray ore obtained from this lode are splendid, and the presence of green carbonate of copper disseminated through the lode, and also in the adjoining strata, is a certain indication of large quantities of ore being deposited at no remote distance from surface. The bearing of this lode is nearly east and west, and at present appears nearly perpendicular. About 34 fathoms east of these operations, a shaft, termed Bingham's shaft, is sunk 16 fathoms, and a cross-cut driven therefrom south, in the 10 fm. level, about 23 fms., for the purpose of intersecting the Chief Constant lode. It is my opinion that this cross-cut must be continued still further to attain the desired object. From 80 to 90 fms. north is the Catherine Anne lode, on which some temporary trials have been made, in which the lode appears of some magnitude, and consists of quartz, chlorite, &c., highly charged with the oxides, &c., of copper, and exceedingly promising in appearance. Further still to the south-west, the Dene's works are found, in which there is a lode of considerable magnitude, and from which some excellent specimens of gray copper ore have been obtained. The lode, however, in this place is much disordered, being split into branches, and much mixed with the adjoining strata. The indications are favourable, and I believe, if wrought on to some extent, would be found highly productive. There are other trials made on the property—on it appears, continuations of the lodes mentioned, all bearing the same character, and having the same appearance. Independent of these, lodes may be seen cropping out to the surface, and from the highly metalliferous character, as well as the known fact of their traversing strata in every respect congenial to copper, no doubt is left, in my opinion, as to the intrinsic value of this property. I will recommend immediate attention to the Chief Constant and Catherine Anne (or Maude's) lodes, as, from the unprecedented prospects there, I believe there is no doubt but they will prove, ere long, to be very profitable. Steam machinery will be required for time divisions of the mines, as here there is not sufficient water to work a wheel of adequate power.—F. TREWEEK: July 29.

In a private letter, which was also read at the meeting, he writes:—

I do not think I ever saw so beautiful a lode as the Chief Constant—in fact, the property altogether is a splendid field for mining. An engine placed between Chief Constant and Catherine Anne, so as to command both lodes, would make a most splendid mine. I would even venture my all on these lodes.

A statement of accounts was then exhibited, from which we extract the following:—

Subscribed capital on 9050 shares, at 10s. each	£4525 0 0
Interest on loan account	29 1 3 = £4551 1 3
Preliminary expenses	£1432 14 1
Mine cost to August	2028 16 3
Rent of offices, management, secretary's salary, &c.	702 1 4 = £4313 11 8
Balance in favour of mine	£ 337 9 7

In the estimated account of liabilities and assets, the balance in favour of the mine was 199, 9s. 7d.

The directors' report and accounts were then unanimously received and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that they should adjourn the proceedings for a month, and call upon the scripholders to come in and register their shares, as well as signing the cost-book. They must either raise additional capital, or abandon the mine.

Mr. LUCAS perfectly agreed with the chairman, and proposed a resolution to adjourn the meeting until the 1st of September, advertising it every week in the Mining Journal until that date, and calling upon the shareholders to come in, in the meantime, and register their shares.

Mr. St. PIERRE FOLEY seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. LANE having proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, observed that if they all put their shoulders to the wheel, he believed the property they possessed would answer all their expectations.

#### RHOSYDD SLATE COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, on Tuesday, Mr. WISE in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the accounts were submitted, and passed.

The following report of Messrs. Harper and Jones was then read:—

In compliance with your request, we beg to forward our report of the working of the Rhosydd Quarry during the last three months, following the able report of Mr. Oliver:—First, the cart road to quarry we pass over, as being complete. Second, the opening on Moelwyn side, on Mr. Oliver's plan A, has been discontinued, sufficient being open to prove the extent of the vein in that direction, the excellent quality of the top rock, and the perfect regularity of the clay slant, the opening being 120 ft. in length, 31 ft. in breadth, and 15 ft. in depth, with an open cutting of 120 ft. We next come to the large opening at the end of level No. 1, marked on the plan B, the clearance there being 158 ft. in length, 90 ft. in breadth, and 40 ft. in depth. It is now 17½ ft. in length, 118 ft. in breadth, and 22 ft. in depth. It is our intention, when the present series are completed, to cease the working here, having uncovered a sufficient quantity of slate rock to give a large make of slates. Third, the second level, marked C, this has progressed more favourably, 23½ yards having been cut in the last two months, the level being now driven 110 yards, which leaves about 15 yards to complete. The open cutting over level No. 2, marked D, called cutting the bone, a very important step in opening a slate quarry; and it being from this part, in connection with the second level, that our first make of slate must come, we have been making every possible effort to get this forward as soon as possible. For the second sum, we have a large quantity of iron rails, a cart and two sets of harness, a weighing machine, a sawing machine, a drilling machine, an office with fittings, a sawing machine-house, a drilling machine-house, a stable 20 ft. by 19 ft., a smith's shop with three hearths 38 feet by 23 feet, several slate making sheds, two large barracks or sleeping places for the men, and about two miles of good cart road. To speak of the prospects of the quarry is an easy and pleasurable task, though we are aware that more time and money has and will be taken to develop the quarry than was originally contemplated; still, we contend the ultimate success of the undertaking is not affected beyond the delay, and we have no doubt the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

A SHAREHOLDER said he should like to know how the statement of the manager corresponded with the accounts here. He should like to see the accounts a little more in detail.

The CHAIRMAN said, receipts were in the possession of the committee for everything paid, and the cost-sheet showed every item of expenditure. The meeting would, perhaps, permit him to say that it was a very great satisfaction to himself and colleagues to meet the shareholders on this occasion, which was their first annual meeting; the report of Mr. Harper, however, the reports were wrong, not so much from want of capital as from our having interpreted a large vein of quartz or spar, which did not appear on surface; and though it has caused delay, and consequently expense, still we consider we shall have a fully adequate advantage from the effect it will have in purifying the slate rock. It is with much satisfaction we inform the directors and shareholders (and among the latter we have much pleasure to rank ourselves) that in the high opinion we have from time to time given of the Rhosydd Quarry we are fully borne out by many quarry proprietors and agents, there having been nearly, or quite, twenty of these gentlemen over the quarry within the last four months, among them some of the oldest and most experienced in the neighbourhood, who all agree that the Rhosydd Quarry will be most valuable one. We forward with this plan of the quarry, with sketch of second level, as it stood about three weeks ago. We again repeat, most confidently, that Rhosydd, when developed, will be the best, because it is the largest, slate quarry ever yet opened in Merionethshire.

the full performance of the duties required, and to determine if it was not advisable to reduce in number the committee of management. He then took in review the various officers of the company, and the cost of management; contending that the latter were on too costly a footing, commenting more particularly on the appointment of the manager, and requiring to be informed upon what grounds that appointment was made, and why so high a salary was paid when an officer had been received by the committee from a gentleman in the neighbourhood, to perform all the duties now performed by the manager for one-fourth of the sum. He thought it right to state that the gentleman who had formed the committee had been most partial in their attentions to their duties, and that the utmost care had been bestowed by them to promote the welfare and prosperity of this most prosperous and valuable undertaking. At the same time, he must repeat what he had stated at former meetings, that he considered the works to have been carried out on a too extended scale, and a greater number of men employed than was either desirable or necessary. He then suggested that the number of directors should be reduced to five, and that they should meet once a month on the receipt of the cost-sheet, one week before pay-day, with a fee of one guinea each for attendance on that day. Should urgency of business require, they could be called together at any other time by the secretary, and concluded by strongly urging the propriety of the company appointing an auditor.

A SHAREHOLDER said that Mr. Welborne would be a grand proper person to appoint. Mr. WELBORNE was understood to say that he should not object to perform the duties he had suggested.

Mr. BURKE thought, as Mr. Welborne considered the appointment of so much importance, and that it required a man of considerable ability to discharge the duties properly, he ought at least to give the shareholders some proof of his fitness for the office. Mr. WELBORNE said, he had been the manager of the West Park Consols.

Mr. BURKE: But you should give us a certificate of competency—some testimonial of your ability, and of your antecedents.

Mr. WELBORNE said, he would do nothing of the kind: he did not offer himself for the situation of auditor, but was not unwilling to accept it if the shareholders so wished—when the question of auditor was deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. OLIVER said, that some of Mr. Welborne's statements were grossly incorrect, and that his charge against the manager originated in personal animosity. The directors had looked into the manager's work, and were perfectly satisfied with his exertions and abilities. He (Mr. Oliver) did not think their manager at all overpaid; and were they, as gentlemen, to commit an act of such gross injustice as that which they were called upon by Mr. Welborne to perform—namely, to discharge a valuable and trustworthy servant at an hour's notice, because some gentleman, of whom they knew nothing, offered to perform the duties for the wages of an inferior clerk! Such a proposition was as preposterous as it was unjust; and he envied not the feelings of the man who could offer such a suggestion to a body of



which he inspected in 1851; but the reason why he did not recommend his friends to go on with it was that they were too poor to develop a property of such magnitude with success. However, he should now have very great pleasure in being acquainted with the fact that it was now a very good property, and in good hands. (Hear, hear). They had a good quarry and a large extent of slate; and if worked economically, must make great returns. It afforded him much pleasure, and he could assure the meeting it was not often he could express that feeling, to be able to state that these works were well conducted throughout, and that their prospects were most encouraging.

Mr. Lortchou was exceedingly pleased with the economy which had been observed. They had an enormous property, and they ought to pay dividends when they could not, for this company had no royalty to pay.

Mr. Hopkins, in reply to a shareholder, said there could be no doubt that slate would continue to be in very great demand in Australia, where (and he knew nearly every place in the world) there was no chance of finding slate—not the shadow of a chance. Slate property, therefore, in this country would increase in value. They had no slate quarries either south or west of the equator. When he was in Australia, they used the corrugated iron for roofing, but they found it so intensely hot that they could not endure it, and were obliged to return to the use of slate again.

Mr. Williams proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hopkins, for the valuable information he had afforded the meeting, as well as for the favourable and candid opinion he expressed with regard to this property and its management.

The CHAIRMAN had much pleasure in seconding the proposition, and was happy to acknowledge that Mr. Hopkins had entirely removed from his mind the impression that slate was to be found in Australia.

Mr. Hopkins said he was extremely obliged for the honour which had been conferred upon him, but considered him simply done his duty to his clients.

Messrs. S. A. Dickson, James Burt, Matthew Lyon, Jas. Lottwood, John Williams, and T. W. Wilkinson were appointed directors for the ensuing six months, and the proceedings terminated.

#### CRAIGWEN MINING ASSOCIATION.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Guildhall Chambers, on Wednesday, Mr. G. R. METZLER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the committee, and also the financial statement, which shows the following results:—Capital, 4475 shares paid up, 4475s.; 1655 shares on which the first instalment has been paid, 8275 10s.—53087 10s.—Machinery, building, and plant, 5572 10s. 11d.; rent, labour, and materials, to June 30, 1874, 11s. 7d.; agency, London office and travelling expenses, surveys, reports, experiments for gold, 2942 6s. 4d.; leaving cash balance in favour of mine, 1655 10s. 2d. The assets were 8977 11s. 11d. above the liabilities, in addition to 3870 shares unallotted.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Upon the purchase of the lease in May, 1853, the mine was carefully surveyed by Capt. James Paull, of Glogin, who considered the favourable appearance of the several lodes fully justified an expenditure of 2500l. or 3000l. in prosecuting with vigour the operations commenced by the former proprietors, and thereby fairly testing the value of the property, which had never been sufficiently developed to enable any one to decide as to its mineral wealth. In accordance with the wishes of the committee, Capt. Paull laid down a plan for the future workings, which contained the following recommendations:—To drive on the course of Benjamin's lode south-east 20 fathoms. To sink a shaft on the course of Benjamin's lode below the adit level 30 fms. To drive 40 fms. on the course of the lode upon the shaft being down 30 fms. from the adit level, and to drive on the course of the silver-lead lode to the junction of the kilias and the porphyry. The progress made in pursuance of the foregoing recommendations has been as follows:—

**BENJAMIN'S LODGE.**—On the course of Benjamin's lode 40 fms. have been driven in the porphyry and kilias, being 29 fms. further than the distance proposed, but this expense is due to the underlie of the porphyry. It was most desirable that the proposed shaft should be sunk in the kilias, and by driving off the porphyry the shaft can now be sunk at least 10 fms. further south-east soft ground. The lode has been kindly throughout, and several good bunches of ore have been cut. It is expected that the lode will be found to average 1 ton per fm., the estimated quantity reported from these lodes being as high as 14 tons, and as low as 4 tons per fm. After driving 35 fms. a new lode was cut, containing good stones of silver-lead ore; this lode will be again intersected in the 30 fm. level. The shaft is being sunk, and is now down 19 fms.; upon reaching a depth of 24 fathoms another level will be driven, when it is expected that the lode will prove very rich.

**SILVER-LEAD LODGE.**—On the course of this lode 39 fms. have been driven towards the kilias. The ground has been much more expensive than was anticipated, and although several good bunches of silver-lead ore have been cut, yet the general character of the lode has not equalled the expectations entertained. Almost every fathom litho has been in the porphyry rock, but from indications at the present end of the level it is believed this will not continue for more than a few fathoms, perhaps not many feet. At the junction of the kilias and porphyry it is usual to find a good bunch of ore, and it is hoped that result will be arrived at during the month of August. The level being in hard ground, it has not yet been considered expedient to sink the proposed shaft, as the cost per fathom in the porphyry would certainly be double, if not treble, what it would be in kilias.

**CRUSHING HOUSE.**—The crushing house and machinery having been erected for the silver-lead lode exclusively, it was deemed advisable to remove the machinery 1040 ft. lower down the mountain, where it would serve the silver-lead and Benjamin's lodes; the work is in the course of completion, the wheel-pit has been made, the walls of the house are up, and everything will be ready by the end of September, so that the crushing and dressing of the ore may then be commenced. There is an abundance of water-power for every purpose, and 100 tons of stuff per day can readily be crushed. Our committee fully expect to be able to send a large parcel of good ore to market in the month of October.

The committee have now to report to the shareholders the result of their researches after gold in Craigwen. The statements so generally made in the autumn of 1853 as to the discovery of gold in Wales, and the results given of numerous experiments, naturally attracted the attention of the committee; and as the Craigwen sits in the Dolwyddelan range, and contains several quartz lodes, they determined to examine the property fully, and ascertain correctly the value of the auriferous lodes which were supposed to be therein. Sufficient capital having been subscribed to carry out Capt. Paull's recommendations, they at once determined not to lease any new shares, so that those who had already taken the shares might be the parties to derive the full benefit, should the shares become of increased value from this unexpected source of wealth. They first requested Capt. Matthew Francis to inspect the mine, and as he had recently visited nearly all the gold mines in Wales, they believed his experience would be of some value to them. In a report which he furnished, he suggested that a quantity of stuff should be sent to one of the crushing and amalgamating establishments, and upon receiving this report the committee decided upon having the quartz tried by Berdan's machine, and four boxes, containing 6 cwt. each, were sent from the mine to Berdan's works; at the same time, some specimens were sent to Mr. Mitchell for assay, and the following are the results of the several experiments:—

**ASSAY BY MR. MITCHELL.**—1, quartz from the silver-lead lode gave at the rate of 9 dwts. 19 grs. to the ton; 2, ditto, ditto, 8 dwts. 17 grs.; 3, ditto from Benjamin's lode gave at the rate of 12 dwts. 5 grs.; 4, ditto from ditto 5 dwts. 2 grs.; 5, ditto from cross-course gave at the rate of 3 dwts. 13 grs. to the ton.

**EXPERIMENTS BY BERDAN'S MACHINE.**—500 lbs. of quartz from Benjamin's lode were crushed, gave at the rate of 5 dwts. 6 grs. to the ton; 500 lbs. of quartz from the cross-course in Benjamin's lode gave at the rate of 15 grs. to the ton. There are two boxes of quartz from the silver-lead lode still at Berdan's for trial, but the large machinery now being made, these trials have not yet been made. During the past week, a trial has been made by Mr. Wagstaffe, one of your committee, who has invented a new process for the separating of metals from the ores by voltaic electricity, and other means, the trial was with 25 lbs. of quartz, the result giving at the rate of nearly 2 ozs. of gold to the ton. The committee did not consider it desirable to call the attention of shareholders to the discovery of gold in the mine until they had fairly tested the produce, inasmuch as they felt they might be raising great expectations, without having real grounds for so doing. They now submit the true results of the experiments, and although a quantity of gold obtained might pay the efficient machinery, they do not find that any machinery has proved satisfactory to the purchasers of it, and they, therefore, do not recommend any outlay at present for that purpose. That gold does exist in the mine has been proved, and its being worked at a profit is probably only a question of time. The result of the trial by Mr. Wagstaffe is certainly surprising, and as soon as his machinery is ready it is intended to try two tons of stuff, as this quantity will give an average which may be relied on; at all events, the shareholders will be gratified to learn that there is probably as much gold in the Craigwen Mine as in any other mine in Wales. In concluding their report, the committee have only to state their opinion that the work hitherto done has confirmed the expectations they were led to form from the report of Capt. Paull, and they have no doubt that upon complete products of the mine pointed out by him, the mine will fully reward the shareholders for their capital.

The Rev. G. Pocock, Messrs. G. R. Metzler, R. Spinney, M. F. Wagstaffe, and R. P. Harding, were elected the committee of management for the ensuing quarter, and the meeting then separated.

**MINING IN NORTH WALES.**—A Mining Adventurer of the Legitimate School ("Oswestry") writing to the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, says—"Your readers will be glad to learn the gratifying fact, that several of the enterprising gentlemen who ventured on the sulphur mines on the River Conway (and which are so successfully developing themselves) are working a still more productive mine on the celebrated hill near Llanymynech, where the Roman invaders of this country, in their incursions into the district, excavated the cave, or, as it is called by the Cambrian population. The mine is on a limestone formation, and is producing large quantities of carbonate of copper, blue and green, and equal, if not superior, to those of the best products of the once successful mines at the Great Ormeshead. More than 100 tons of valuable ore have already been raised in this four months; and a new company, called 'The Carnarvon Lead and Copper Mining Company' are now busily at work, raising ores of a high percentage. An able staff of miners has been imported from Flintshire, their entire ground, and will 'lead the way' in this new enterprise. A further cargo, of about 50 tons, will be ready for shipment, for the smelting works, by the end of the present month; and this success will doubtless induce the company to employ an increased number of hands, and to give work to many of the present unemployed population of the neighbourhood. You have ever been the friend of the labouring classes; any enterprise which calls forth the energy and industry of that deserving portion of the community will, I am sure, receive your cordial sympathy and good-will. The public mind has been too long misled by will-o'-the-wisp schemes in mining, which have ended, and will still end, in anything but golden dreams; and it is high time that capital should be employed on legitimate mining, where the products are certain and remunerative, and where shareholders will have bona fide reasons to expect liberal dividends upon their money embarked in mining operations. Instead of being dazzled and deluded by brilliant speculation in gold-mining, which have nothing about them but glowing prospectuses, written by designing adventurers, let all parties who wish to embark money in mining enterprises pause before they do so, and be fully satisfied by undeniable evidence that their cash shall aid no mine which has not already made a profitable return."

**MINING IN NATAL.**—It appears that in this district the association who have lately dispatched a surveyor to the colony have discovered large seams of coal, which are easily to be worked, the seams out-cropping on the side of the mountain, so that a considerable portable machinery and heavy timbering will not be required; and that an ample supply can shortly be raised, at an inconsiderable cost, which would be available for fuel steamers on their outward and homeward bound voyages to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. In the same locality there is an abundance of rudely smelting the copper ores and lead ores, and the Caffre have long been in the habit of smelting the copper ore for the purpose of making ornaments; the toughness and ductility of the metal is equal to English cast. As there is abundance of fuel in the district, bricks can be easily made, and the probability is that smelting can be erected so as to afford remunerative results. From Naquamaland, the western side of the colony, a company has been formed for working copper ores; several parties have been dispatched to Swazee, and realised a good price. This was the first time that an arrival of African copper ore.

#### ANTHRACITE IRON-WORKS OF SOUTH WALES.

In 1836 there were only four blast-furnaces in the anthracite district of South Wales—three at Ynisdwyn, and one at Abercarn: the latter furnace was built several years previously, but the scheme failed, and the furnace was left idle till a recent period. The fuel used at Ynisdwyn, till 1836, was coke imported: in this year anthracite coal was first successfully adopted at these works; since which time the anthracite iron works have increased according to the following table:—

Name.	Situation.	Year.	At work.	Make in 1853.	Estimated in 1853.
Ynisdwyn Iron-Works	Breconshire	6	5	14,500	15,000
Abercarn	Ditto	1	1	—	2,500
Tatallfyr Iron-Works	Glamorganshire	11	6	15,000	20,000
Banwen Works	Ditto	2	1	—	2,500
Onllwyn	Ditto	2	1	—	2,500
Abernant	Vale of Neath	3	3	3,000	7,500
Penallt	Ditto	2	0	1,853	—
Brynmman	Carmarthenshire	2	2	4,000	5,000
Trimsaran	Ditto	2	0	—	—
Gwendraeth	Ditto	3	0	4,373	—
Saundersfoot	Pembrokeshire	2	0	1,101	—
Total		36	19	46,704	54,500

\* Coke is now used at these works, mixed with anthracite.

† Preparing to go to work.

#### SALES OF BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30th JUNE, 1854.

Mines.	Tons e. q. lb.	Amount.
Poiborro	66 5 0	£4364 5 11
Lewis	53 10 0	3730 2 9
Drake Walls	45 0 0	3163 2 8
Great Wheel Vor	29 1 6	2792 2 3
Portland United	21 3 0	2675 8 0
Tinecroft	40 10 0	2469 5 0
West Wheel Vor	26 0 0	1818 6 3
Great Polgoth	27 10 0	1792 2 10
Boscon	25 0 0	1751 7 10
Wheel Owles	21 0 0	1514 12 6
Great Beam	20 0 0	1448 16 6
Gaskus	20 10 0	1378 15 1
Ballewidden	18 0 0	1302 15 3
Yoland Consols	17 17 32	1169 3 8
Bottle Hill	16 0 0	1107 0 0
Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes)	15 0 0	959 11 4
Wheel Uny	14 0 0	922 16 10
Trevelyan Consols	14 0 0	904 13 6
Wheel Trevelyan	14 0 0	881 14 7
Trevelyan	12 0 0	844 2 10
Wheel Uny	14 0 0	818 7 0
Bottlehill	11 0 0	758 5 0
Budnick Consols	10 0 0	718 13 0
Providence	10 0 0	693 0 0
Wheel Sidney	10 0 0	686 6 0
Leeds and St. Aubyn	10 0 0	651 1 5
Georgia Consols	8 10 0	553 16 6
South Speed	8 0 0	499 14 3
Ballewidden United	7 0 0	462 1 11
Birch Tor	6 0 0	416 16 3
Wheel Enys	5 10 0	395 7 6
North Levant	6 0 0	327 15 6
Rix Hill	6 0 0	299 3 0
Wheel Augusta	5 0 0	298 4 0
Penzance Consols	4 5 0	280 2 0
Boscon	4 0 0	244 17 0
Wheel Robins	4 0 0	204 4 5
Great Wheel Badden	2 15 0	155 17 9
Wheel Kitty	2 10 0	150 10 6
South Wheel Yoland	2 6 22	130 13 6
Calstock United	1 0 0	85 18 0
Wheel Madlin	0 10 0	34 7 4
Total	630 9 2 16	£45,820 7 4
Last quarter	779 10 0	57,272 0 8

The above returns, we are aware, are very imperfect as regards Wheel Owles, Ballewidden, Bottlehill, and several other mines; but if managers will keep the returns from the public notice, by not regularly forwarding us the amount of their quarterly sales, we are not to blame, but themselves, and the distant shareholder has as much reason to complain as ourselves.

We believe it was the intention of the directors of the Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company, at their weekly meeting, to have fixed a day for their first general meeting of proprietors, but it appears it could not be definitely determined upon, in consequence of the absence of the chairman (the Hon. Mr. Skeffington) from London, and one of the members of the board, who is at the mines; but at their next week's meeting, we believe it is their intention to summon such meeting for the 31st inst.

#### THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

July 29.—5d. Od. day.—At doors, 909; by tickets, 2,360 = 3,269.  
July 31.—1d. Od. day.—At doors, 15,729; by tickets, 508 = 16,237.  
Aug. 1.—1d. Od. day.—At doors, 11,834; by tickets, 678 = 12,512.  
Aug. 2.—1d. Od. day.—At doors, 11,636; by tickets, 847 = 12,533.  
Aug. 3.—1d. Od. day.—At doors, 6,390; by tickets, 320 = 6,710.  
Aug. 4.—1d. Od. day.—At doors, 3,373; by tickets, 311 = 3,684.

#### THE THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

Number of passengers for the week ending July 29, 16,501; amount, 684 15s. 1d.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**—The traffic returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 29 amounted to 400,9834, and for the corresponding week of last year to 373,5887, showing an increase of 27,3957. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amount for the week ending July 29 to 189,0537, and for the corresponding week of last year to 179,5671, showing an increase of 94867. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 15951; on the Great Northern to 59241; on the London and North Western to 17901; on the London and Blackwall to 2071; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 9721; and on the South-Eastern to 7687—total, 114,364; but from this must be deducted 2207, the decrease on the Great Western, and 17304 on the London and South-Western, leaving the increase as above, 94867. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 211,9304, and for the corresponding week of 1853 to 193,8211, showing an increase of 18,1093. In the receipts of these lines, which must be added to the metropolis receipts, making the total increase 27,3957, as compared with the corresponding week of 1853. The total increase in the receipts from the 1st January to the above date is 973,4371, or 106 per cent. over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

**LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly accounts of this company have been made up, and show, after payment of dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, 552,4611 15s. 6d., a balance carried forward, in aid of next half-year, of 41,1971 18s. 2d.

**MEDITERRANEAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The Mediterranean electric telegraph, of which the first sub-marine portion has just been laid down, was originated by Mr. Brett in the beginning of 1853, for the purpose of joining Africa with Europe, with the intention of pushing eastward thence, either by land, or via Malta, a cable ultimately with the telegraphic system now being established in our Indian possessions. The advantages of such a connecting line with the Continent and England, by means of telegraphs, are too evident to require attention to be called to; such communication, if taken from Cape Bon to Malta, would afford facilities for instantly transmitting orders to Sardinia and Tunis for supplies, and thereby obviate the recurrence of such mismanagement as the garrison being run short of provisions from want of consideration on the part of the King of Naples or the commissariat. The present company was formed by Mr. Brett, in 20,000 shares, of 10l. each, and he obtained a concession from the French and Sardinian Governments for the purpose of laying a telegraph from Spezia to Bona via Corsica and Sardinia, for which the Sardinian Government guarantees 5 per cent. for 50 years on 5,000,000 fr., and the French Government 4 per cent. on 4,500,000 fr.; but to induce the shareholders to come forward, Mr. Brett undertook the entire work at his own risk and peril on the above terms.

**ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.**—It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the Polytechnic Exhibition is to take place at an earlier date than it has for several years. The change is made with a view to secure finer weather than has been usual at this anniversary. Competitors must, therefore, speedily complete their productions. We are informed that several attractions are in preparation for the coming meeting, particulars of which will be given in due course; and that special arrangements are being made for several lectures on subjects connected with mines and minerals, to be generally known to the public. A portrait of Oplie, the Cornish artist, painted by himself, has recently been placed in the Polytechnic Hall, the picture being a bequest to the county from his wife, the late Mrs. Amelia Oplie.

**THE COAL TRADE—PAST AND PRESENT.**—In Longstaff's "Annals of Darlington" the following notice appears:—"In the vein of coal on the River Wear for the half-year ending December, 1747, Mrs. Allan and Daughters' collieries produced 16,018 chaldrons; John Tempest, Esq., 10,359; H. J. Lambton, Esq., 8937; and Sir Richard Hylton, Bart., and Ralph Milbanke, Esq., 8622 chaldrons. These, in addition to some smaller collieries, made the entire vend 76,834 chaldrons. The vend for the half-year ending December, 1853, was 368,059 chaldrons.

**PROPELLING VESSELS.**—Mr. S. Wilkinson, of Holbeck, professes to have discovered a plan to supersede the present screw and paddle-wheels used to propel vessels of all kinds on water, with less steam than is used at present; and that he will describe his plan to any person who will assist him to obtain a patent.

**MADAME TRUBAUD.**—The portrait model of Epartero, late Regent of Spain, has become, within the last few days, an object of much interest to the visitors, from the numerous reports of the Queen of Spain having summoned him to undertake the government of that country. This fortunate soldier is represented in the uniform of a Spanish general, he having risen to this high rank from a private soldier.

#### Mining Correspondence.

##### BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The ground in Field's engine-shaft continues good for sinking under the 120 fm. level; the lode in this level is worth for copper ore quite 180l. per fm.; the south lode in this level is worth for copper ore 3l. per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze sinking under the 110 fm. level, east of said shaft, is worth for copper ore quite 160l. per fm. The 110 fm. level, west of Fryer's shaft, is communicated with the 110 fm. level, which has been driven east of Field's engine-shaft. The tribute department looks well.—M. WHITE: July 31.

**ALTARNUN CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 10 is still holding good, being about 1 ft. wide, producing work of good quality, and we have during the past week basing upon a good pile of work from there, showing that we have a good lode gone down, and by-and-by I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing it at the surface. The lode in the 20 is also producing fine work for tin, but is, at the same time, showing signs of changing from tin into copper. There is a greater quantity of munda in the bottom of the shaft than was ever seen before, and also some beautiful spots of grey and yellow ore. I am of opinion that the lode will change as we leave the slide, and would yield a greater quantity of tin, or other ores, than it hitherto has done. Why not the same change take place here that has taken place in many parts in the west of Cornwall, where a great many of the mines yielded tin in the back, and then changed into copper as they went deeper? Therefore I think it not at all unlikely that such should be the case here, for I believe this is a neighbourhood in which mining is in its infancy. We have completed many of our jobs at surface, and shall commence stamping very shortly.—R. REYNOLDS: Aug. 1.

**ARUNDELL.**—At the Victoria engine-shaft, sinking under the 25 fathom level, we have sunk 5 feet through the lode on the north side of the shaft, but no sign of the footwall; its underlay is south about 3½ feet in a fm.; from what we can see of the south wall it is considerably improved in the last week; it contains munda and capel, intermixed with yellow copper ore, making a very good appearance, and I have little doubt, when we get deeper—say, 10 or 15 fms.—from the strength of the lode but it will make a course of yellow copper ore; and from the bearing of this lode it is the one some fathoms north of William's shaft cut in the long adit. In the 25 fm. level cross-cut, driving north from Victoria engine-shaft, the ground continues favourable for driving, and we have branches containing a little yellow copper ore, peach, and malleable; it is looking more promising for the lode than I have ever seen it before.—W. THOMAS: Aug. 1.

**BAT HOLES.**—We have completed the railroad up to the Californian lode from the engine-shaft, and are now busily engaged in clearing the stuff from this level, for the purpose of continuing the railroad up to the present end. We have put six men to drive from the eastern to the western part of the Californian lode at the deep adit level, so as to form a communication with the workings in the bottom of the shallow level. We are also driving a cross-cut west from the Californian lode, at the shallow level; to intersect other lodes to the west of the shaft. We had a party of tributers working in the bottom of the deep adit level, where the lode presents a kindly aspect, and producing good work for lead ore. This pitch is not set for August, but we intend as soon as the stuff is cleared to set it on tawork (if no one takes it on tribute), and sink down a fathom or two in order to prove the lode. We have three companies of tributers working in the back and bottom of the shallow level; and the lode yielding a moderate quantity of lead ore. We anticipate increased returns from this department as soon as we get things in order.—W. BARRETT: Aug. 2.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—There is no alteration in the 130 fm. level. In the 115 fm. level east the lode is 3 feet wide, and will turn out 5 tons of ore per fm. The stopes are equally productive as last reported. The lode in the 103 fm. level will yield 4 tons of ore per fathom. Jackson's stopes, in this level, are at present worth 8 tons of ore per fathom. No alteration in any other part of the mine. We weighed at Morwellham on Friday last, 163 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs., and sampled, computed, 165 tons (21 cwt.).—J. PHILLIPS: Aug. 2.

**BIRCH ALLER.**—Having been underground to-day (July 29), I beg to hand you the following remarks. Pye's shaft is sunk better than 11 ft. below the 40 fathom level, in good ground; there are good faces of lead crossing the shaft, which are good indications. The water in the shaft has considerable increased within the last few days, so that we are obliged to suspend the sinking of it, until the flat-rods are put to work, which I hope to be able to do by the end of next week. The bob-pit is so far advanced, that I think we shall commence to heave in the bob on Monday, so that the sampmen may begin to make their connections, &c.; in the meantime, the masons will finish the remainder of the pit. The 40 fm. level, south of this shaft, continues to show the same favourable indications as heretofore, with easy and very congenial ground for lead, the lode at times producing rich stones of lead. In the cross-cut to the north of said shaft we have intersected the flookan, the ground driven through was a light kilias, mixed with lead, munda, and black jack, but not of sufficient quantity to work. We have put the men to rise a winze above the level, south of said shaft, to ventilate the 30; in rising we have found good stones of lead. The north pitch in the 40 is looking very well, but the south one is not looking quite so well as it did. We are hurrying on the tradesmen to finish the new machinery, in order to resume the sinking of Pye's shaft, so that there will be little or no delay, and which I hope will be done by the latter end of next week. The engine, and all the machinery connected with the working of this mine, are in good working trim.—G. R. OGDEN: Aug. 2.

**BOILING WELL.**—We have sunk 6 ft. in the engine-shaft, which is now 5 fms. below the 40 fm. level; the lode in the shaft is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and copper ore. In driving east in the 40 fathom level, on this lode, it is 5 ft. wide, producing about 3 tons of copper ore per fm. We are sinking a winze from the 30 to the 40 on this lode, which will produce a ton of ore per fm. The lode going west in the 40 fm. level has been split up in branches; but they appear to be falling together as we drive west. The tributers are still working the back of the 40 at 6 ft. in 14. We have two pitches working in the back of the 30 on the engine-shaft lode at 13s. 4d. in 14; and I hope at the end of this month to set one in the bottom of this level.—G. REYNOLDS: July 29.

**BORINGDON CONSOLS.**—The 12 fm. level has been driven about 3 fms. west of the rise, in good ore ground. The stopes east of the rise are turning out some good work. In the 12 fm. level east there is no alteration to notice. In the 24 fm. level east the lode is about 4 feet wide, composed of kilias, spar, and flookan, with good stones of lead, impregnated with copper ore and blende, and looking more promising than for some months past. Going west, the ground is much the same as last reported, being very wet and troublesome. I hope to ship 100 tons of munda tomorrow.—WM. GODDEN: Aug. 1.

The lode in the 12 fathom level west is at present from 3 to 4 feet wide, about 2 feet of which being good saving work. The stopes in this level, east of the rise, are turning out some good work. The lode in the 24 fm. level east is about 4 feet wide, composed of spar, flookan, and good spots of lead, looking very promising. We shipped to-day 108 tons of munda for the Patent Alkali Company; the bill of lading for which is enclosed; the ore was shipped last Saturday, and the bill of lading forwarded. The weights were:—No. 1, 10 tons; No. 2, 20 tons.—W. GODDEN: Aug. 3.

**BOSCON.**—The lode in the stopes in back of the 30 fm. level, west of Halke's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, saving work for tin; the lode in the stopes in the back of the 30, east of Halke's shaft, is 6 in. wide, yielding good stones of tin; these are on the Widden lode. In the shallow adit level, driving towards the Well lode, we have cut a small lode, which is poor for tin. No lode yet cut in the Well level; from the increase of water we expect the end is near a lode. In clearing the old men's works on the priar lode we have got to ground in the east end, and find the lode small. We have not seen the bottom towards the east end; we intend next week to clear and try the bottom.—R. GODDEN: July 29.

**BOTTLE HILL.**—During the past month the shaftmen have been principally employed in changing the level, and bringing down the main road, &c.; the shaft is 110 ft. deep, below the 112 fm. level. The ground is rather more 35 cwt. than it was for sinking, but still very wet, and therefore troublesome. In the 112 fm. level east the lode is about 4 feet wide, somewhat easier for driving, and worth 30l. per fathom for tin; the indications are also favourable for improvement. The cross-cut south is gone through a branch, composed of munda, and letting down much water. We believe this to be a part of the main south lode, which we hope soon to reach. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level continues to







[illegible]

**LINARES MINES.**—[Received from Mr. H. Thomas.]











## Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**PORT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.**—Sir: I think it very unfair to enter into discussion relative to the proceedings of a public agent at a distance, when he is not near to defend himself. I perfectly admit the right of Mr. Hopkins to insist on the directors correcting the misrepresentations they have made public during his absence; but I cannot allow Mr. Bland to be made a tool of, or to be considered by shareholders as a person whom the managers have employed to deceive them. I can assure you that Mr. Bland has been exceedingly disappointed and displeased with the whole affair; he has been as much deceived as others. He was told that all he had to do was to purchase gold, and that he would be furnished with ample funds for that purpose. He knew nothing of Mr. Hopkins, nor of the position in which he stood—hence the cause of the apparent misunderstanding. Mr. Bland arrived in Melbourne in November, 1853. He was there without funds for buying gold until April in the year following; and even then, instead of receiving specie, he only received a cargo of flour, which scarcely paid the freight. Surely, we need not be astonished that Mr. Bland felt exceedingly annoyed at these and similar contrivances. Possibly under the influence of such feelings, he wrote in a strain very different from what he would have done in cooler moments; and it will be a disgrace on the part of the managers to make an improper use of them, which may lead to serious consequences.—*Fair Play: Broad-street, Aug. 2.*

\* **Chemist.** (Birmingham).—The sulphur question is now exciting great interest. That obtained from the Conway Mine is nearly free from deleterious admixture, and with little trouble can be easily purified.

\* **Sir.**—Can any of your readers inform "A Sufferer" what has become of the following schemes; and whether there is a prospect of recovering any of the money which has been invested in consequence of the specious representations of the promoters:—Sewage Guano Company, Australian Emigrants' Aid Company, Great South Australian Gold and Copper Mining Company, Peninsular Colonisation Company, Melbourne and General Gold Mining Company, and the Mining Company of Wales.—*Liverpool, July 31.*

\* **A Shareholder.** (Parrish).—No crushing or amalgamation operations can be successfully prosecuted by the company until the rainy season commences. It is the intention of the resident director to leave for California some time this month.

**PORT PHILLIP COMPANY.**—Shareholders: Your investments in this company, if honourably, economically, and energetically conducted by a talented superintendent, are of the most promising nature, and your property in the market would be worth in the course of time upwards of 100 per cent. It behoves, then, even the holder of the smallest interest to arouse himself to the value of his investment, and demand that the property shall be correctly conducted, and I now urge "one and all" to simultaneous and united action, and demand justice, without favour, and that the capital subscribed shall be devoted to that purpose, and that alone, for which it was intended. I now call upon the directors, if they are men of honour and principle, to convene a meeting of their constituents, and show them that their desire is to rectify past errors, and that their motto is, "Not self alone, but one and all." Mr. Hopkins is now with us, in him we have confidence; and if the directors resent his propositions and suggestions in a proper spirit, and act upon them, well. If inclined to perform this duty, let them give place to better men. Fellow shareholders! arise, and demand your rights.—*JUSTITIA.*

\* **Quartz.** (Westminster).—The Australian gold chain is exactly 90° from the Ural chain, and from the same chain it is exactly 90° from the Californian. The fourth quadrant meridian falls in the Atlantic between Brazil and Africa, both auriferous. In the Ural, Australian, and Californian gold ranges, bones of extinct animals are met with in the auriferous detritus, thereby proving that the geological character of these formations is identical.

\* **W.S.** (Batesdale).—We decline altering our quotation. As although a sale may have been effected at the price stated, it is not the actual market value. The same price as given in our last was obtained from several excellent authorities.

\* **Inquirer.** (Pall Mall).—Mr. Josiah Harris has lately been operating on the gold lodes in North Wales: his present address is No. 1, Moorgate.

\* **Sir.**—I rejoice to find, from the *Mining Journal* of last Saturday, that the shareholders of the English and Australian Copper Company have most wisely appointed a committee of shareholders to enquire into "the past management, present position, and future prospects" of their company, and I trust that this example will not be lost on the shareholders of the Port Phillip Company and of the Marquisita Company; for these two companies also are very much under the management of the same parties whose doings towards the shareholders of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, and of the Columbian, New Granada, and Minas Geras Companies, I have so frequently and so recently exposed in your columns.—*CARRIS, RICHARDSON (of Lincoln's Inn): Field House, Whist, July 31.*

\* **C. J. D.** (Fairfield).—The report to Government, by Mr. Thomas Sopwith, on gold lodes, &c., is in type, and shall appear, if possible, in our next Journal; it was unfortunately crowded out of our Supplement last week.

\* **WHEAT SAMSON.**—The letter from "Benevolus" commenting upon the accounts published in our report of the late meeting, and upon the general management of this mine, is altogether too personally reflective to appear in our Journal. The report is a veridical furnished from the office; consequently, we cannot give our correspondent's version of the proceedings in an anonymous form; while the items in the accounts, more particularly referred to, should form subject of enquiry at the special meeting about to be convened.

\* **Miner.** (Cambridge).—Arsenical and antimonial grey copper occurs in iron grey-coloured crystals, having a very brilliant metallic lustre, principally at Santa Maria Aux Mines. Its essential characters correspond with arsenical copper pyrites. Before the blow-pipe it gives off an arsenical odour, and in nitric acid is soluble, with the exception of a precipitate of antimony.

\* **CEYLON LAND AND MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: Perhaps some of your readers will answer me the following queries, which I have asked Captain Payne more than once—1. What is the total number of shares paid up by the allottees?—2. Who are the directors whose names appeared in the original prospectus without their consent? This is of the greatest importance to the scrip-holders, as I intend bringing an action against the directors for the recovery of my deposit money in the early part of next month. Will Capt. Payne answer the above?—*C. G. FLETCHER: Leeds, Aug. 3.*

\* **PORT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.**—Sir: Your correspondent, "A Large Shareholder" (Leeds), appears to think that this company are losing great advantages by not working on the quartz veins, and on the refusal of the diggers, like what the Colonial Company are doing. I believe, Sir, that we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves by-and-by on our agents who have been prevented from doing so. In the first place, the London managers have destroyed the aid and colonial interest; secondly, and the recent accounts from the colony, the advice of the Colonial Gold Company, &c., show too plainly that neither the quartz veins nor the refuse at the diggings will pay the cost of labour. The excessive high price of provisions, the want of water-power, and various other obstacles, must lead to heavy losses. It is, therefore, fortunate Mr. Hopkins stopped such proceedings, as well as the payment of 10,000*l.* for the patent named in the prospectus.—*A SHAREHOLDER: St. John's-road, Aug. 1.*

\* **S. T. P.** (Gresham-street).—If the debt has not been proved before the Master, and money is still remaining to be divided, all the claimants can demand an equal share. It is anticipated that not more than from 3*l.* to 4*l.* in 1*l.* will be given.

\* **L. H.** (Liverpool).—The famous salt mines of Wieliczka are not a great distance from Cracow, in Austrian Poland; it would be too expensive to transport salt from thence to Russia. The water in the Baltic is not fitly brackish, and, on account of the freshness which it receives, contains scarcely any salt. The shortness of the summer is likewise against evaporation, even if the sea water could be used for the purpose of conversion into salt. The principal quantities of salt hitherto exported into Russia have been from this country and the Iberian peninsula.

\* **DEVON AND CORNWALL.**—In the report of the meeting of this company, in last week's Journal, it was stated that "the mine in the bottom of the 80 fms. level was worth 10*l.* per fm.; it should have been—"will turn out 9 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10*l.* per ton."

\* **Inquirer.** (Cornhill).—The mines are still in operation. It is the intention of the directors shortly to convene a meeting of the shareholders, in order that the shares of the company may be reduced. According to all the reports that have come to hand, it would appear that good ore is being raised; and the probability is that, if the affairs of the political horizon were not so complicated, a larger amount of capital would have been obtained from the public.

\* **THE PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: Looking to your Journal as a guide for mining investments, and trusting to your advice for a right course to pursue, I beg you will allow me to make a few remarks upon the accounts and the late proceedings of the Peninsular Mining Company, as reported in your Journal on the 13th July. It is stated that they have sold ore of the value of only 425*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* have actually made a profit of 545*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; and declare a dividend of 3*s.* 6*d.* a share. It hardly seemed evident at the meeting how the profit was made, as the accounts were simply read, and not put beforehand into the hands of the shareholders; but it now seems that this includes as realised a quantity of ore at the pit's mouth in Spain, valued at 7000*l.*, which may take a year to reach Swansea, or even longer, if we may judge from the time that it has taken to accumulate the 425*l.*—viz., eight or nine months. It is far from certain whether the ore will fetch the sum mentioned, and the shareholders may again be disappointed in the representation of the directors, when they affirmed at the winter meeting that the ore was a 12 per cent. one, while the sales at Swansea have proved it to be only a 6 or 7 per cent. The delay of transmitting the ore will be attended with the same, or, perhaps, increased, obstacles in the difficulty of obtaining freight, except at very high prices, or, perhaps, even not at all, from the strict quarantine regulations, should the cholera unfortunately increase in France or in England. Lastly, the worst feature in this is the 425*l.* cash has nearly all been spent; there is but a small balance of 500*l.* in hand; the expenses are 1000*l.* per month; and a call is shortly to be made. From whence, then, can the dividend spring, but from the call or capital?—*A. V. P.: London, Aug. 2.*

\* **THE SWANEY LODE.**—Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any corrections or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

**Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London:**  
GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 1*l.*  
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10*s.* 6*d.*  
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHEW DUFFY. 12*s.* 6*d.*  
SUPPLY OF WATER IN SWANSEA. By MICHAEL SCOTT. 10*s.*  
CEYLON: ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, & CLIMATE. By C. W. PAYNE. 2*s.* 6*d.*  
PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1853. By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S. 1*s.*  
STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST FOR 1853. By W. H. CURELL, Esq. 6*d.*  
GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS. 2*s.*  
THE MINING GUIDE. 2*s.* 6*d.*  
INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, AND PRACTICE OF A COLLIERY ENGINEER AND GENERAL MANAGER. By BENJAMIN THOMPSON, of Newcastle. Price 3*s.*  
THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY. 6*d.*  
THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED. 6*d.*

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

\* The Meetings of the week occupy so much of our space, that we are compelled to omit several Leading Articles, Original Papers, and much Miscellaneous Information, besides numerous Letters from Correspondents—to publish which, together with other interesting matters on hand, we shall print an EXTRA SHEET next Saturday.

\* The MINING JOURNAL of last week was accompanied by a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains Papers on—  
The Electric Telegraph: Important Decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal in the United States.  
Educational Measures of the Government: Instruction for Miners.  
Suggestions for the Use of the Blow-pipe by Working Miners: by John Pridmore, F.C.G.S., of Plymouth.  
On Colliery Operations: "Tubbing."  
Anti-Explosive Apparatus for Steam-Engine Boilers.  
The Air-Engine Telegraph: for Railway Trains, Mines, and Coal Pits.  
M. Marie-Davy's New Electro-Magnetic Engine: by M. Bequerel.  
Carvath United Mines—Carlisle and Silloth Railway—Great North of Scotland Railway—Portable Steam-Engine on Wheels—Mineral Resources of Turkey—Substitute for Gutta Serena, &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 5, 1854.

The House of Lords, on the 6th of July last, gave judgment in the first case (that we are aware of) in which the proprietors of a mine have been held liable in damages for the negligent management of their establishment, whereby the death of a miner was occasioned. No doubt the decision, especially as it proceeds from the highest judicial tribunal in this realm, will be received with the greatest consideration by mine proprietors, and be henceforth recognised as explaining some, at least, of the duties of such proprietors. The action was one brought by the widow of ROBERT PATTERSON, a miner, to recover compensation for his death, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants, his employers. It appeared from the plaintiff's evidence, that PATTERSON worked in the main road of a coal pit, his duty being to take out coal; that he had often complained of a large stone in the mine's roof, which was in a dangerous position; that the defendants' manager, although he had said there was no danger, yet had promised to remove the stone, but had neglected to do so; that two men had been sent to remove the stone, and on reaching the spot, had found PATTERSON filling his hutch with coals; and that, whilst waiting till he should finish, and before he had done so, the stone fell and killed him. There was conflicting evidence as to whether the men sent to remove the stone had told PATTERSON to fill his hutch first, before they proceeded to remove the stone, or whether PATTERSON, for his own benefit, asked the men to wait until he, PATTERSON, had filled his hutch with coals. The defendants' plea, in substance, was, that PATTERSON, the deceased, had met his death in consequence of his own rashness and culpable negligence, upon which plea issue was joined. At the trial, before Lord Justice CLEARK HOPE, the jury found a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed to the House of Lords from the decision of the Court of Session, as to disallowing certain exceptions to the evidence tendered on behalf of the plaintiff at the trial. The LORD CHANCELLOR, in addressing the House of Lords, stated the law of England and Scotland upon the subject under consideration. The LORD CHANCELLOR said:—"The law of Scotland is admitted on all hands to be this—and I believe it to be entirely conformable to the law of England also—that where a master is employing a servant in a work, particularly work of a dangerous character, he is bound to take all reasonable precautions that there shall be no extraordinary danger incurred by the workman." Lord BROUGHAM concurred with the Lord Chancellor as to the correctness of the law above laid down; and thereupon the House of Lords held (reversing the judgment of the Court of Session of Scotland) that there was evidence to go to the jury; and the two questions for them were—first, was the stone negligently allowed by the defendants to remain in its dangerous position too long?—and secondly, did PATTERSON lose his life in consequence of that negligence, and not in consequence of his own rashness? This judgment entirely and fully bears out the remarks which have constantly appeared in this Journal as to the heavy responsibilities that proprietors of coal mines incur by any carelessness and negligence in the management of their pits. No doubt the law of England can, and will, inflict upon the proprietors of such establishments substantial damages, whenever any damage or hurt, whether or not involving loss of life, shall happen to any of their workmen, assuming, however, that such damage might reasonably have been prevented. The decision of this case will have the effect of drawing attention to the subject, and we shall find that although a governmental inspection of mines is a national duty, yet that ample security, both of life and limb, can be effectually obtained by a vigorous prosecution of those rights which the injured person, or the friends of a deceased one, have the power to institute against the proprietors for any negligent dereliction of duty.

The title of the CLEW BAY COPPER MINING COMPANY to their mines on the lands of Currane, in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, is, we perceive, the subject of further litigation. In our Journal of the 13th of May last, we referred to the equal division in the Court of Common Pleas as to the question whether the right to minerals passed under the lease, and whether, supposing that they did not, the Court for the Sale of Incumbered Estates in that country having purported, by their deed, to convey a parliamentary title to them to the purchaser, under whom the company claimed, that title was conclusive. The Court being equally divided, the proceeding became nugatory, and Sir RICHARD ANNESLEY O'DONNELL, the landlord, lately brought a fresh ejectment on the title, to recover possession of the now opened mines on those lands, which was defended by Mr. MCCORMACK, the purchaser under the Incumbered Estates Court, from whom the company derived their title. The case was tried before Mr. Justice MOORE, at the recent assizes for that county, on which occasion the claimant of the mines did not rely on the old lease of 1772, which had expired by the death of the then existing lives, but appeared to rest his case on the last lease, or renewal, granted on the 28th of September, 1832, by Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL, to the Rev. PETER BROWN, as a trustee for the lessee. That renewal recited the original lease of 1776; it then described what was demised by it; and then came the exceptions out of the grant—viz., all manner of mines, coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, bog timber and forest trees, &c., the benefit of fishing, fowling, hawking, and shooting, always excepted, for the use of Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL, his heirs and assigns. According to the case of the plaintiff, there never had been any difference about the lands demised, nor as to the nature of the demise, until in our days, when a sub-lease of the lease of 1776 became indebted, and his creditors proceeded in the new-born court, by petition, to have the tenant's interest under the renewal of 1832 sold for their benefit. The interest of JOHN M'LOUGHLIN, a sub-lessee of the original lessee, PATRICK M'LOUGHLIN, was accordingly sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. The petition for the sale bore date the 19th of November, 1849; it set forth the description of the lands demised, which description corresponded with that in the renewal of 1832, and the commissioners accordingly issued their order for the sale of that interest. The creditors, however, afterwards discovered that the original lease of 1776, made by MEDLOCK, from whom the ancestor of Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL had purchased for a sum of 20,000*l.*, to PATRICK M'LOUGHLIN, was, as they alleged, not merely a lease of the lands, but also of the mines. This construction was, however, denied. Upon the present trial, Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL insisted that he had nothing to do with the lease of 1776: it had expired, and was no longer a lease of anything to any person; and that, if the defendants intended to rely upon it, it was for them to prove it. In the lease of 1776, the word "and" occurs after the description of the demise, and before the exceptions, and the defendants seek to construe this "and" also demise. It was, however, insisted upon the part of the plaintiff, that upon the construction of the lease of 1832 there could be no doubt; upon that lease he stood, and according to the wording of that document, no person, it was contended, could for a moment question or gain say the right or title of Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL to the mines and minerals on the lands of Currane. The lease of 1832 was then given in evidence, together with the petition, order for sale, and rental, in the Incumbered Estates Court, of the interest which was sold. Sir RICHARD O'DONNELL was then examined. He was the plaintiff in this action, and

received the rent under the lease of 1832; it was paid to him by the Marquis of Sligo, who now represents the tenant's interest under the head lease. He had never been served with any notice in the matter of the petition of JOHN M'LOUGHLIN. The mines which he claimed were on the lands demised by the lease of 1832. He saw those mines in 1832; they were then open.

Objections were taken, on the part of the defendants, to the admissibility of the evidence adduced to sustain the plaintiff's case. After hearing counsel on both sides, the learned judge adverted to the difference of opinion in the Court of Common Pleas, and, abstaining from giving any of his own, directed a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court above.

Our readers are aware that this case raises the very serious question as to the power of the Incumbered Estates Court to sell the property of one man for the debt of another, it being generally considered that a sale by that jurisdiction is conclusive, and binds the right of every person. The object of the recent trial would seem to be to avoid this question, by showing that the sale was only of the sub-interest derived under the lease of 1832, and was, therefore, consistent with the title of all parties. We may fairly assume that the case will be carried before the higher courts of appeal.

Many of the speculators in gold mining adventures, since they have turned out so unfortunate, as we know has been the case, complain that they were deceived by the directors, who wilfully misrepresented the property in which they were called upon to embark their capital. In some instances, we are ready to acknowledge, this has been the fact, but in others we cannot disguise from ourselves that the public lent themselves to the deception.

We have before us the scrip of one company, which is thus endorsed—

"The mine to be worked is held under lease by a party who has conceded one-half of his rights to this association, and the holder of the within shares has, by his acceptance thereof, ratified the purchase of the said one-half of the said lease's rights, and the terms of such purchase, and agree to the undertaking being worked conformable to the laws of California, and under the orders of the directors of the association. The holder will, in respect of the shares within mentioned, be entitled to its rateable proportion of the net profits to be divided from time to time by the directors of the association. Notices when dividends are payable will be inserted twice in the *Times*, *London* newspaper, and once in the *Mining Journal*. The affairs of the association, of every description, including the summoning and holding of general meetings, and the powers which may be exercised thereat upon the authority of the votes of a majority of shareholders present, will be regulated by certain rules and bye-laws, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1851, entered on the minute-book of the directors, and signed by the secretary, by order of the directors; and each holder of the within shares engages to accept and hold the same upon the conditions that he abides by, and conforms to, the said rules and bye-laws in all respects."

We would venture to affirm that but very few of the holders of this now worthless scrip ever read, or, if they did so, considered the true meaning and bearing of this unique endorsement, or took the trouble to enquire who was the party from whom the land was leased, or what were the rules and bye-laws entered on the minute-book, bearing date the 27th of September, 1851. We must confess, we are not aware what were the regulations which the directors formed for the government of the company; but certainly we should imagine that commercial men would not have taken shares, without knowing the amount of responsibility attached to themselves as shareholders, or the directors in whose care they were supposed to confide their interests. This company was one of those which professed to be under the Cost-book System, with no liability, or any deed to be signed, they have held no meeting, nor rendered any accounts, have been on the official list, though for some period past their name has been expunged, and the probability is they now shelter themselves from giving any explanation or elucidation of their affairs under the bye-laws and regulations entered in their minute-book.

Inasmuch as when a deed is signed, which in most cases is seldom perused by those who affix their names to it, they are nevertheless liable; and so, in the present instance, those shareholders, whether original allottees or purchasers of scrip, have bound themselves to conform to the regulations framed by the self-constituted directors for their own government. Machinery has been purchased, reports from time to time have been issued, locations talked of, and the results have been nil. It would appear that in this instance, as well as in several others, the promoters will be allowed to retire without giving any account. Those who are right-minded fear to expose their credulity, or allow the public to discover how, by their own want of caution, they have allowed themselves to be so deluded.

There now remain but few of these associations, and those which still exist are regarded in quite a different light to what they were some two months since; if, however, they have expended nearly the whole of their available funds, it has been in a legitimate manner, and they have met their constituents boldly, and informed them of their real position. Returns, and continuous ones, must now be made from them, or their shareholders will not be satisfied, and they will be classed in the same category as their competitors, who gave no explanations, or rendered any account.

Had one-half the capital that has been wastefully and recklessly expended in the pursuit of these golden chimeras been devoted to legitimate adventure, how much more beneficial would it have been employed in developing our own mineral resources; coal and ironstone are wanted; though not so glittering, these are more useful than gold, and have tended more to increase our wealth than even the race after the precious metal.

At the close of the year 1851, each gold mining company was going to realise a fortune for all who invested their capital in them; at the present time, what is their position? Many have, to say the least, disreputably ceased to be; while those at present remaining are but dragging on a precarious existence.

Though not so fatal in its effects, the gold mining mania will, at a future period, be classed with the bubble year 1825.

It is some satisfaction to observe, that while so much capital has been expended on dubious colonial and foreign speculations, yet, as far as regards our home enterprise, there are still to be found some who prefer to invest their capital in exploring the riches of a locality in their own neighbourhood. Although at this present time we possess more coal and ironstone than any other country in the world, yet it is well known that the demand is actually greater than the supply; and it is with great pleasure we have to announce that associations are in course of formation for the development of those useful minerals in the county of Northampton. The geological formation of these districts has long been known; and it is a matter of wonder, considering their proximity to the great metropolis of the world, that their resources have not hitherto been developed. That state of things has, however, passed, and several influential parties are now endeavouring actively to explore the mines in that locality.

A company is about to resume the Kingsthorpe Colliery, which is situated within two miles of the populous town of Northampton. This has been inspected by Mr. JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, the eminent geologist, who has frequently directed attention to the locality in our Journal, and who has now fully reported on its capabilities, expressing his conviction of the ultimate success of the undertaking.

In the same district there are large quantities of ironstone, and the Duston Iron Ore Company have leased an estate from Lord PALMERSTON and the Rev. R. H. COX. Their prospectus appears to be issued on a fair basis, and we may justly presume that the position which Northamptonshire has already obtained as an agricultural county will be well maintained as a mineral district. Situate, as it is, in the heart of the kingdom, having the facilities of railroad communication with the metropolis, and easy access for shipment, not only to the coast, but likewise to foreign ports, the development of the resources of the county cannot be disregarded.

From the prospectus of the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company, in another column, it will be seen that the committee of management are composed of those who are locally interested, and who, consequently, must have the best means of knowing the value of the property in which they ask the public to invest their capital. It is not good that they speak about, but merely "coal and ironstone;" it is an easy journey from London; and competent agents can be found, who will inspect the Kingsthorpe Colliery, and the Duston Iron-Works, at a trifling expense. Much capital has been uselessly and unavailingly spent, both in California and Australia, through the want of proper supervision; here each shareholder, provided he possesses the competent knowledge, can personally look after his own interests.

The development of our home resources, so easily controlled as it can be, is a matter for legitimate adventure. Geologists have stated that both coal and ironstone exist in large quantities in Northamptonshire, and our capitalists would do well to turn their attention to our inland prospects, instead of recklessly expending their money on foreign bubble speculations; for such, lately, the majority have unfortunately been proved. We need give no opinion on the merits of either of these associations;



they are so near home, that those who wish to embark their capital can, if they act with common prudence, do so without our guidance; but we must award the projects the justice to state that, according to our thinking, they are legitimate undertakings.

### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.)

Aug. 3.—The Iron Trade continues active, with an abundance of orders on the books, and every prospect of a good winter's trade for all parties engaged in the make of iron, if the folly of the men does not destroy the good understanding which has long existed between them and the masters, and lead to a suspension of labour, which must prove highly injurious to the general interest of the district. The colliers have threatened to strike for an advance of wages in the neighbourhood of Dudley, Stourbridge, and West Bromwich. The notices of the Dudley men will expire on Saturday, but whether they will persist in the demand is not yet quite certain. The masters, however, this side of the county, have resolved to keep their men on next week, to see if the others come to, but if the Dudley men persist, then the masters in this locality will give their men a fortnight's notice, and if the dispute is not then arranged, a general lock-out is expected. The puddlers at some of the large works have also demanded an advance, and the consequence has been several meetings of the masters, at which it has been unanimously resolved not to comply with the demands of the men, on the ground that their wages were regulated long since with reference to any advance in the price of iron which might take place equal to that now being obtained by their masters. The wages, therefore, now paid to the men are considered perfectly equitable, being fairly in proportion to the profits of their employers, and hence the determination to resist any improper demands on the part of the men. It is difficult to conceive any greater mischief than would result to the operatives themselves from any strike at this particular juncture; for, although the iron trade is brisk, and the demand good, the same cannot be said of all the other interests in the district. It is folly to conceal the fact, that the war is being severely felt by many trades in Staffordshire. That the foreign demand for many articles of our manufacture has been entirely stopped; that the home trade, owing to the high price of provisions, and other causes, is not anything like what it was this time last year; that taxation, general and local, is pressing very hard upon the manufacturers, and that the enormous rate of interest required for money, and the difficulty of obtaining it at any price, renders it impossible for the masters to make for stock. Although the men employed in the iron trade are now well off, their relatives and friends in other branches are not; and in any strike in which they may now embark, they would be deprived of all sympathy and support from others; on the other hand, the capitalists engaged in the iron and coal trades are leaving nothing undone to secure a continuance of prosperity. At the Cannock Chase, the works are being carried on with the utmost vigour, and some idea may be formed of the spirit of enterprise with which the undertaking is being conducted, from the announcement made on Friday last, by Mr. Phillip Williams, at the meeting of the Birmingham Canal Company, that the parties who had taken the lease of the mines under the Marquis of Anglesea had engaged—in fact, had bound themselves—to get 90,000 tons of coal per annum, or to pay for that quantity. Other great undertakings were also noticed at the same meeting, and the report of the directors was, in all respects, coupled with the dividend, such as must commend the labours of the committee of management to the shareholders and the public generally.

With a view still further to meet the wants of the district, a new company, to be called the Birmingham Wagon Company, has been announced to-day, and embraces the names of many members of the Corporation, and other gentlemen whose knowledge of and connection with trade is a good guarantee for the success of the undertaking. The prospectus states, that a conditional arrangement has been made with Messrs. Marshall and Sons, Britannia Carriage and Wagon Works, to build wagons for this company, that will yield a rental of 174. 10s. per cent. per annum on the cost; and they have further agreed to repair and maintain them for 10 years, at a per centage on such cost.

In connection with the manufacturing interest, may be noticed the efforts being made here to prepare for the French Exhibition. Messrs. Griffiths and Co., of Bradford-street, have asked for 600 ft. of space, and altogether we have already required 7000 feet. Metals of every kind, and minerals, the product of the district, will form an essential portion of our contributions, and cannot fail to command the attention of our neighbours on the other side of the Channel.

The American orders for Hardware are now comparatively limited, and the Spanish trade is almost entirely suspended, until confidence is restored.

At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, on Wednesday, Mr. Wm. Fairbairn described Dunn's Improved Steam Travelling Crane: the crane is on a remarkably large scale, being especially made for the construction of the immense bridges on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. The peculiarities consist in a portable steam-engine and boiler, attached to and travelling with the crane, which is arranged for working upon a continuous frame-work of timber for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and is equal to lifting a weight of 10 tons at any part. The travelling crane is, consequently, capable of effecting a great saving of labour and time. Another paper read was, "On a New Steam-engine Boiler," by Mr. Thomas Forsyth, of Wolverton. The arrangements described included a contrivance of smoke-burning, by means of a self-acting regulator for the admission of air. In connection with this, was shown a fusible plug, of improved construction, by which greater certainty of the preservation of the boiler from injury, in the event of water getting too low, is obtained.

### IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DONCASTER.)

Aug. 5.—The state of the Iron Trade, during the past week, has been highly satisfactory; and the accounts we have received of the activity prevailing at the various works, and the extent of orders on hand, lead us to predict a continuance of this desirable state of business for months yet to come. High-priced pig-iron and scarcity of labour, difficulties which "loomed in the future," and threatened to embarrass the trade, are being weekly less felt by the ironmasters. The pig-makers are very confident of maintaining the present high rates, in the face of decreasing shipments and the opening of new furnaces, which are rapidly increasing in the ironstone district. The Scotch pig-iron market has again declined in prices; the high rates demanded for pigs having caused a falling off in foreign shipments. Scotch pigs have receded, since the early part of June, from 14. 6d. to 10s. per ton. The demand for rails, bars, and plates, is exceedingly brisk, and there are plenty of orders on hand. The works are in full operation, and in many establishments the men are making overhauls. The recent advance in foreign iron is operating against speculation, and causes considerable caution to be used by the manufacturers in accepting large contracts. Messrs. Yates and Co., of the Wingerworth Iron Company, have just put a new furnace in blast.

The Great Northern, the Midland, and several other railway companies, appear to be making considerable additions to their rolling stock, which keeps up the home demand for manufactured iron for railway purposes. The Midland Iron Company, Rotherham, amongst other large contracts, are very busy in the execution of tyres for railway wheels. Messrs. Sandford and Owen, of Masborough, and Messrs. Barker and Beckett, of Mexborough, are making 100 sets of railway wheels and axles weekly. There are plenty of orders in the market for this description of work, and the probability is that the demand for railway wheels will last some time.

The saw, file, edge tool, and railway spring makers, at Sheffield, are very busy in the execution of orders; and Messrs. Turtons, Jessops, and other large firms, are extending their works, a circumstance which may be assumed is a fair index of the general prosperity of the trade of the town. The operatives are fully employed, and in the receipt of very good wages.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Hadfield, M.P. for Sheffield; Mr. W. F. Dixon, of the firm of Dixon and Sons, the extensive jewellers of Sheffield; Mr. E. H. Watson, solicitor, of that town, and Mr. Hall, parliamentary agent, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Wednesday, at the offices of the Board of Trade, with reference to the Bill introduced into Parliament by the hon. gentleman, for the purpose of effecting certain important modifications in the law regulating the assay of gold and silver goods. One object of the deputation was to express the sentiments of the guardians of the Assay-office, at Sheffield, who apprehended that the measure would injuriously affect the interests of that office. Mr. Cardwell informed the deputation, that one of the most objectionable clauses in the bill—clause 4, repealing the penalties for imitating the private distinguishing mark of the manufacturer of plated goods—had been withdrawn; but that, upon the principle of abolishing all legislative restrictions upon trade as far as practicable, he should feel it his

duty to support the retention of clause 2, the object of which is to enable silver platers to assay at any office they may think proper.

The Act for the prevention of smoke having come into force on Tuesday, manufacturers who have not fixed up any description of apparatus for the consumption of the same have received a month's notice, that if they do not consume their smoke they will be proceeded against. The Coal Trade is very good, high prices having been realised for the best descriptions of the article. There is an active foreign demand, and so long as it continues, and railway companies offer the same facilities of transit as at present, the supply in the local markets will be kept down, and prices will be steadily maintained. There is no apparent falling off in production, and coalmasters are very pressing to sell.

The lead mines in the neighbourhood of Chatsworth are progressing rapidly, and the ore on the surface is increasing daily. Another sale of ore is appointed for Wednesday next, when 25 tons will be offered. The substitution of economical machinery for manual labour, wherever practicable, is being adopted in the Derbyshire mines. Mr. John Marples, of Basford, is engaged in placing machinery for crushing more advantageously at the Red Bank Mine. Messrs. Davy Brothers, of Sheffield, civil engineers, inspected last week the Brightside engine, in order to attach machinery for crushing, the present being inadequate for those requirements. Great exertions are being made underground, and the cross-cut to the lode discovered a few weeks ago is very rapidly progressing at this mine, and will lay the same dry in about six weeks. The lode more recently discovered is producing daily a great amount of ore, and it is estimated that the miners are realising from 22. 10s. to 3s. per week each, by means of their contract to get and dress the ore at 6s. 10s. per ton. At the Wren Park an increase of the number of sinkers has been made, in order that the lodes may be speedily opened. As the mine is in two liberties, the one in the Duke of Devonshire's, as the lessee under the Crown, and the other within the domain of Col. Leslie, each barometer will require a separate dressing-floor, and arrangements are made accordingly.

A meeting of the Over Haddon Gold and Silver Mine took place on Monday, at the Earl of Newburgh's Arms, Calver, Derbyshire, when the position and prospects of the company were discussed. The shareholders conceived that the course they had all along pursued was the best and only one that could have saved them from that general suspicion in which the gold machines had involved many companies. They had offers from various parties to purchase their mine, in order to create large London companies, but they had steadily refused. They had had favourable reports from assayers of every class, and numerous certificates, quite sufficient to find employment for half the brokers in town, but they had never drawn up a prospectus, or sent a sixpence in an advertisement, being resolved that suspicion should not have cause to rest upon their doings; therefore, the mine engineer was never solicited, nor the broker admitted; and it now appears they are yet pursuing the same cautious and persevering course; for whilst the principal shareholders continue to maintain their large interests undiminished, the smaller ones are endeavouring to increase theirs, and any shares transferred are principally amongst themselves. The meeting concluded with a resolution to advertise in the *Mining Journal* for the means best adapted for economically and successfully extracting silver as well as gold, and thus their former resolutions were again acted upon; being determined that, if they are to appear before the public, it should be with gold and silver to sell, rather than with the paraphernalia of engineers' reports and assayers' certificates.

In the local Share Markets, on Thursday, Consols were slightly better than the previous day, closing at 92½. Scotch pig was quoted 4s. 4s.

### STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.)

August 8.—The absence of business here is, I find, no solitary instance, the advice from your side being such as to preclude anything like speculation; while to effect any sale of shares in mining adventures is to sacrifice them for a nominal consideration, which, moreover, is not at all times readily obtained. Several shares have been offered without a single bidding, while your market would appear to be almost equally wanting spirit. I see by your report that shares in the South Cork Mining Company (Ballydob) and Clonsilla Silver-Lead have been offered by auction, without a bid. Carbery West appears likely to undergo a little handling by the English shareholders, and very properly so, as it is really too bad to find a concern carried on for two years without a meeting of the shareholders, or the directors, giving an account of their stewardship; while by the deed of settlement, or the rules of the company, the directors should have gone out of office some 12 months since: but it is quite in accordance with London management of Irish mines. Again, the Bandon Barytes question remains still unsettled; but I trust that, by the attention of the shareholders being continuously directed to the conduct of the parties, something like justice will be dealt out, or that an appeal will be made to the civil or criminal courts to enforce it. There can be no question that the management or system observed in the formation of the company, and the dealing fictitiously in shares, whereby a premium exceeding 100 per cent. on the amount assumed to have been paid, was nothing more or less than an absolute swindle practised on the defuded shareholders, who were misled by the representations set forth in the prospectus, and names of parties being put forward as directors, who now appear to have repudiated the concern, and having lured victims, leave them to seek for such redress as courts of law alone can afford, regardless of the deception practised. The very circumstance of only one-seventh of the shares being subscribed for, of which about one-third are held in the City, and transactions having taken place at premiums, renders it necessary to be cautious of your London gentry, who figure as trustees or directors while there is the chance or prospect of making a few pounds, but who having hooked their fish, and netted their victims, retire, and think that by so doing they evade the penalties to which their conduct subjects them. Mizen Head shares, I observe, you quote at 4; Knockarellane, 1; Lackamore, 2—the two latter consisting of 40,000 shares, or 40,000l. capital paid, which, according to your list, may be valued at 10,000l., which sum could not certainly be realised on this side the water; the latter, however, are somewhat in demand, while Knockarellane may be quoted at ½. The shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland, if you are to judge by our quotations, have experienced a rise of 20s. per share, having been done at 3s. to-day; but this is a *ruse*; you could not sell five at the price. The special general meeting is coming on, and the move here is pretty well understood; while no one can understand the cause to which the rise is to be attributed, beyond the conduct of a certain clique. Some shares have been picked up at a low figure, and I have no doubt but that the parties would be glad to have an opportunity of getting quit of them at an advance, and hence the nominal quotation, and the nominal sale and purchase. On this you may place reliance, as I know a party who would readily sell 50 or 100 shares at 2½; but where is he to find the buyer? Moreover, there is a schism and disorder in the camp, and without some unity of action, I fear that all the best attempts at improvement, and the adoption of a systematic management, will be futile. I regret to say that much of Irish boards of management, but unfortunately, such is the fact. I regret that you should have had occasion to advert to the cause of Rundell and Guinness against C. W. Phelps. It appeared, on the hearing of the cause, that the shares so transferred had not been regularly set out in the transfer by the name of the party to whom the shares were transferred, while the broker pocketed the money, and subsequently became bankrupt. The effect of this decision has made us look about us on the subject of the proper filling up of transfers, and I hope it will be a lesson to those who execute transfers in blank, which have been handled about, and the most shameless frauds practised.

There is a something said about a union or transfer of the Mizen Head to the Irish Consols, or vice versa. I think it is no great bargain, on whichever side it may be, although I have no doubt some of your correspondents might enlighten your readers. Shares in the Mining Company of Ireland are looking somewhat better, being quoted to-day at 15½ to 16, and the market much firmer than last week. Consols, which were done on the 28th of July at 83, are now marked 92 to 92½, with a heavy market. National Bank shares have been done at 25½. In our market, generally, during the past week transactions, and those but of a trivial nature, have been done, while I do not believe there have been more than 20 or 25 *bona fide* transactions, and those of an insignificant nature, the real object being to get a price quoted.

Our market is, as I before said, absolutely doing nothing, and there is no cheering news from the mines. There is a meeting of the Hibernian Mining Company on the 7th inst., when, should any thing transpire, I will advise you; the amount paid, 92s. 6d. per share, should represent a capital, but no price is quoted. I had almost forgotten to mention that an enterprising citizen purchased five shares in the *Nouveau Monde* at 2½, thus risking 12s. 6d.; this I give as evidence that we have some spirit among us.

### Original Correspondence.

#### THE SULPHUR QUESTION.

Sir,—Under this title "A Chemist," in your Journal of the 29th July, takes the liberty of criticising my remarks on the sulphur in copper ores; and I hope you, Sir, will allow the same freedom to your humble correspondent, more especially as the subject is one of *bona fide* value and importance to the country. You will observe, Sir, that "A Chemist" stands convicted by his own confession of being a vitriol maker, and is, consequently, rather jealous of that lucrative trade passing into the hands of the smelters. The first thing, however, that I will notice is the rather dogmatic assertion that the removal of vitriol in the quantities required is commercially impracticable. Does your correspondent not know that there is scarcely any of the London makers who are consumers but send it miles in every direction by barge, van, and railway? On most of the railways they have waggons lined with sheet lead on purpose. "A Chemist" also forgets that my communication only referred to copper ores and Swansea; therefore, a long land carriage is not in the question at all. Now, where is the commercial impracticability of siting up a sailing or steam-vessel, dividing it into compartments, or tanks, lined with sheet lead, and capable of holding 10 to 20 tons each? Where would be the commercial impracticability of filling these at Swansea with the strong acid, and bringing the vessel to London, Liverpool, or Glasgow, and there pumping it out into reservoirs by the air-pump? This is not the age to talk of "commercial impracticabilities." Sulphuric acid, it strikes me, could be carried more cheaply, ton for ton, than brimstone, as the vitriol would run in by lead or gutta percha pipes, and load the vessel without any labour in an hour, if wished; and a small engine would discharge it in a few hours. Even a long land carriage can be got over if the quantity made is large. I know an instance where vitriol is made about three or four miles from an alkali works; and the acid is conducted all that way through a small lead pipe. The cost of lead pipe, and laying down, is the whole expense; ever afterwards the carriage costs nothing. Twenty miles of inch lead pipe would be no obstacle if 300 or 400 tons of acid had to be conveyed by it every week. Where is the "commercial impracticability" in this? I next allude to an assumption made by your correspondent, and on which he lays great stress. He safely assumes that I have not been 20 years a vitriol maker. To this I must plead guilty, for it is not every man who can boast of being above 40 years old. In reply to this, I think I may also safely assume that your correspondent never had anything to do with the smelting of copper ores; and I question very much if he ever was inside the gates of a Swansea smelting-works.

Now, I have made vitriol from brimstone, Wicklow pyrites, and Cornish pyrites, and have been in the habit almost daily of seeing it made from the "brasses" from the coal formation, and must be distinctly to contradict the statement that all the sulphurates, in comparison with brimstone, take nearly double the amount of nitre to make the same weight of vitriol. I think I can say for certain that "A Chemist" is at present using only these "brasses" for his 20 years' experience seems obliterated by the present tangible reality; for I admit that the amount of carbon in the bi-sulphurates from the coal measures necessitates the use of nearly, if not more than double the amount of nitre—not because sulphurates naturally require more, but because in these "brasses" a large amount of carbon and its oxides are eliminated in the burning which require to be neutralised by an oxidising agent.

Again, in the case of Cornish pyrites, which generally contain arsenic, and sometimes zinc, they also require more nitre than brimstone, because the oxidation of the mercury, the pressure employed, and the momentary transit of the elements of these oxides are almost entirely separated from the sulphuric acid, and made a valuable product, which amply compensates for the small excess of nitrate of soda used. This holds good in respect to copper ores generally, as our Cornish ores have almost always more or less arsenic and zinc present. But what does the whole bugbear that "A Chemist" has desired to frighten us with amount to in money value?

From brimstone there is a cost for nitre per ton of acid of about 8s.; from Wicklow brimstone, about 10s.; from Cornish brimstone, about 11s. 6d.; from copper ores, about 12s. 6d.

What is the result of my experience, though not of 20 years' standing, as a vitriol maker. Suppose we grant the man of long experience, and who, forsooth, has discovered that "brasses" are more difficult to manage than sulphuretted hydrogen, is correct, what, Mr. Editor, does it amount to? Only 8s. per ton of vitriol. He says to us "smelters." Although you have your brimstone for nothing, do not attempt to give your ready-made sulphuric acid another atom of oxygen, for it will cost you 8s. per ton of vitriol! Your vitriol will thus cost you at least 10s. per ton in Swansea, and will only fetch 3s. 5s. per ton in London; and it will cost you another 10s. per ton to send it there; this will never pay you. Do not be persuaded to look up the price of the mercury, the pressure employed, and the momentary transit of the elements of these oxides, which will only realise, when you are done with them, 75 per cent. the original cost. This, Mr. Editor, we must remember, is the advice of a vitriol maker, and is sufficiently intelligible.

The concluding remarks of "A Chemist" are quite in keeping with the preceding. What does it signify to this country whether we make solid yellow brimstone from our ores, or make sulphuric acid, so that we can do without a foreign supply? If nine-tenths of the foreign brimstone is converted immediately into vitriol, surely it is a commercial absurdity to take two atoms of oxygen from sulphuric acid to make it brimstone, and then again add three atoms of oxygen to make it vitriol. The whole communication of your correspondent betrays the clearest bias. His anxiety to direct attention into the wrong channel is too transparent. May he bring stone from your ores at any cost, and send it to us vitriol makers, and we will take care to give you less money for it than for foreign brimstone, on the score of bad quality; but do not think of making it into vitriol, as it cannot be moved; and 20 years' experience will be required before you know how much nitrate of soda you ought to use. Send us the brimstone, and we will make the vitriol! That is the sum and substance of "A Chemist's" communication is the humble opinion of—  
London, Aug. 3. A SMELTER.

### DR. COLLIER'S EXPERIMENTS ON GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir,—The great loss of gold hitherto experienced must be remedied, otherwise but few gold mines can be profitably worked. Whenever any material in a body is attempted to be forced through another much denser than itself, only a partial division of the lighter particles can possibly take place. The ordinary modes employed of forcing a column of pulverised auriferous quartz through a quantity of mercury, by hydrostatic pressure, is attended with the following objections:—The subtle nature of the mercury, the pressure employed, and the momentary transit of the crushed material, causes a distinct passage in the mercury to be formed, consequently comparatively few of the auriferous particles can have contact with the mercury. No matter how much agitation is effected under the surface of the mercury, if the material is introduced in bulk it cannot soon be disseminated, the specific quantities as 2 to 14; such dissimilar materials cannot be mechanically incorporated, so that one quarter of the particles are brought in actual contact, except sufficient time be allowed, for it must be remembered that a continuous stream of the reduced ore is passing through the mercury during the whole operation. More particularly does the gold resist amalgamation, and in an unbroken column of mercury, it is therefore, absolutely immovable; that, after the crushing process has been effected, the material is being triturated or rubbed, which rubbing action removes the impedimentary coating; this applies particularly to pyrites, talco-micaeous slate, and ferruginous ore. It may then be advantageously submitted to the action of mercury, rendered sensitive by the moderate application of heat; this separating process is effected by allowing a constant fall of mercury, and also by causing the finely reduced quartz to be carried through an extended column of mercury, occupying a large space, so that the particles of the ore enter it in a minutely divided state. This I have effected by the aid of corrugated cylinders revolving in a series of cones of concrete troughs, whose number may be construed so as to gain all the advantages of a lengthened contact with the mercury. These cylinders have different degrees of velocity in revolution.

Heating the mercury, though of great advantage to effect a rapid amalgamation, cannot be carried to too great an extent, otherwise it is soon divided into infinitesimal particles, which float on the water, and are carried off in the tailings. It is next to an impossibility to agitate this mineral in any manner without a small loss, but the gain of gold in comparison renders this insignificant in a commercial point of view. To those versed in the art of gold extraction, it will be evident that my great aim is to produce sufficient agitation without much loss of mercury. The whole operation involves a degree of chemical-mechanical nicety hard to be appreciated by those unacquainted with the department of gold mining.

Small assays of gold ore are subject to great discrepancy, and are necessarily worthless in forming an estimate of the value of the mine; for instance, in a lot of 33 tons of Duffryn quartz, lately crushed and amalgamated at Ipswich by my machine, only one piece was found in which was discernible gold, which was given to Mr. R. Ramsome by one of the proprietors of the mine; in that specimen about 5 dwts. of gold existed, though externally the piece of rock before being broken did not present any indication of gold. Had this identical piece been taken to an assayer he would have given 111 ozs. of gold to the ton. It will be at once apparent that gold ore on assay is liable to deceive those who are not acquainted with the fact that the various metal alloys exist in spots in the rock, though poorly disseminated in various parts of the vein; it is therefore advisable, to arrive at a correct estimate, to have at least 50 lbs. of ore assayed in the first instance, when, if the product warrants it, a further experiment on 5 tons of the rock should be made, in order to arrive at an approximate value of the mine on being worked on a large scale. The small quantities usually taken are 500 to 1000 grs. for an assay; these cannot even give an estimate of the real value of any mine; for instance, if the 150th of a grain of gold exists in one of the samples taken, it would give 1½ ozs. per ton, whereas the rock ore might not be worth 2 dwts. to the ton, or, conversely, if 1 grain were accidentally mixed in the assay samples, it would give 4 dwts. 11 dwts. to the ton. The capricious character of gold in the rock will always render such assays of no practical importance.

It is an axiom with gold miners, that if the ordinary rock as taken out of the mine will pay expenses, the property is highly valuable, for at any moment they may strike a deposit which may yield many thousands of pounds in a few weeks. Many such cases have occurred in California. I was present at Carson's Hill when nearly 81,000,000 worth of gold was taken out of the quartz rock without the aid of any crushing machinery. The same rock panned at the Tenas mine, at Sonora, and many other places, the gold there found was in pockets of the vein. By the last account from Grass Valley, the Osborne Hill Mine was producing 6 ozs. of gold to the ton regularly. This locality I am well acquainted with: in 1832 the same mine was giving 4 ozs. to the ton. While touching on California, allow me to remark that the difference in the quality of gold-bearing quartz in different localities is so great, that even on the same hill one company may be dividing a handsome dividend, whilst next, within pistol shot, will not pay expenses. There are many localities in that country which, if well chosen, cannot fail to pay expenses, even under the present exorbitant price of labour. The imperfect state of the machinery there employed, and the ill-chosen locality of the mine, are the principal causes of the disastrous results of the many English companies who have wasted their capital in that well known auriferous region.

Ireland and Wales contain veins of quartz and talco-micaeous slate of large size, which can be profitably worked, even if of the poorest ores; these require judicious selection. Those of Wales, in particular, I am most confident to speak of, for though the amount of gold from a lot of refuse ore is not large, yet it was more than sufficient to pay all expenses, such as wear and tear of machinery and interest on investment, leaving a profit of at least 20 per cent. Mr. Halsey, whose name I have before introduced to your readers, is now on a visit to England; he has been ten years in Mexico, and 6 in California. In the latter engaged in making assays on a large scale on gold ores. His establishment and machinery was on Stanislaus River, at the foot of Carson's Hill. This gentleman will, during his temporary stay in England, give me his valuable assistance, no one being more competent than he is in the treatment of gold ores and the general management of all the operations connected therewith. I have fulfilled my engagement with the English mining community in crushing large quantities of ore free of charge, 45 tons having been acted on under these conditions. For the future, a charge will be made to cover expenses. Messrs. Ramsome and Sims are kindly extending to me the use of their premises, where for the next month I shall be ready to make experiments on quantities not less than 5 tons. Mr. Halsey



will soon have a small machine ready for making assays of not less than 25 lbs. of ore. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity can do so by addressing—  
Orwell Works, Ipswich, Aug. 3.  
ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.  
P.S.—Since writing the above, I find that Mr. Atwood, of the Agua Fria, has adopted a modification of my amalgamator.

### EDUCATION AND COAL MINES.

Sir,—In your valuable Journal of last week, Mr. Jas. Darlington impugnes the accuracy of the statements made in a letter published in your Journal of the 22d July, signed "A Scribe." Does Mr. Jas. Darlington mean to deny that a letter, with the quotation made, and signed J. Darlington, did appear in the Mining Journal in May, 1847? Your correspondent, on again perusing my letter, will observe, that I do not say, "from my own personal knowledge I know him to be the author of these letters, and manager of Ince Hall Colliery, &c." The quotation is as follows:—"In addition to my own personal knowledge, and from other published reliable authority in proof of this assertion, I beg to direct attention to a letter also which appeared in the Mining Journal in May, 1847, and signed by J. Darlington, who, I believe, has the direction of the workings of Ince Hall Colliery, Wigan, &c."

If, however, Mr. Darlington is not the identical J. Darlington who wrote the letter in question, and to which I alluded, in that case I beg Mr. Darlington will accept my very sincere apology; but as Mr. Darlington will observe, and your numerous correspondents also, that the facts I quote remain unvaried and the same, as regards the uneducated class who are entrusted with the lives of the vast mining population, and also the immense mineral productions of Great Britain, amounting, as they do, annually to 24,000,000, sterling in the rough state; and who will deny that waste and improvidence in this very valuable material, by unskilful mining, is not a national sin. Mr. Darlington cannot but have observed, on a thoughtful and unprejudiced perusal of my letter, that the one great object I had in view was to bring into odium a system, and not individuals.

I may, however, state, for the satisfaction of Mr. Darlington, that I write no letters to any public journals that I have reason to be ashamed of, and in all cases honourably give my name and address to editors; but I do not always judge it expedient to gratify a prying curiosity by signing my name.—A SCRIBE.

### MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.

Sir,—I proceed to acquaint you with my remarks on the mines in this part of Derbyshire. Having spent nearly three weeks in the district of the High Peak, I have been enabled to collect a great variety of information with regard to its local customs, and to make my own unbiased conclusions from the facts which have come under my observation. Having been favoured with the company of two of the proprietors, I visited several of the mines formerly in the occupation of the London company whose partisans have lately endeavoured to decri the district and depreciate its capabilities in the pages of your Journal, prompted most likely by a desire to conceal the causes of their own miserable failure, and ward off the conclusion which is rendered inevitable by their present highly prosperous condition—that the previous failures of the London company were attributable solely to mismanagement, and obstinate persistence in a line of operations not adapted to the country, and condemned by all practical men acquainted with its peculiarities.

I first visited Redrake, in the midst of meadows, situated near the village of Calver. This mine is merely an adit cut in the side of the hill, called here a sough, whence the name Calverrough, as Rake signifies a vein or lode. The lode ore is embedded in crystals of lime. Here is a mill for crushing the ore, and dressing the poor samples, which is done by budding, much the same as in Cornwall. The lead ore, when dressed, produces 14½ to 20, or 72½ per cent., and has not been tried for silver. This mine has recently returned about 1000, in the year clear profit, and has had only 3000 expended on it. It appears to be a very compact affair, managed at exceedingly small expense, and making great returns. The sough, however, is capable of being opened out advantageously. The adit has not been driven more than 500 yards, and there are no cross-courses. The proprietors are contemplating a more extended course of operations, which, conducted with their known sagacity and caution, will, no doubt, be successful in further developing the mine.

We next visited Wren Park, which is situated at the entrance of a deep glen, leading into the mountain. This is a very old mine, which has been worked in the fashion of the country down to the adit level, and when abandoned many years ago was exceedingly rich. The proprietors of this and the adjoining sets of Calverrough are in possession of accounts and documents relative to the old workings, showing its undiminished richness up to the day of its stopping. Recently it has been re-opened, and an engine of 30-horse power, capable of being increased to 50, has been erected, which has answered perfectly well in getting under the water; and a shaft is being sunk, which will, it is expected, lay open some very rich lodes. The ore of this mine rates rather higher than that of Redrake, being about 75 cent., and the mine will soon be in a condition to make handsome returns for the capital which has been so judiciously expended on it by its present proprietors. The set, in connection with the adjoining one of Calverrough, would make an admirable field for more extended operations, and it is in contemplation to originate an effort for that purpose as soon as the present operations are completed. As we advanced up the glen it became narrower, and the hills more precipitous. I here saw an instance of the independent manner in which the miners of this county exercise their rights with relation to the landed proprietors. An open drain to carry off the surface water has been cut the whole length of the glen, defended by a dry wall; which, as well as the land it stands upon, is considered the property of the mine proprietors, and is retained by them, without compensation, so long as the mine continues in operation.

Proceeding up the valley, we reached the mine called Sallad Holes, where I observed a large wheel for working the crushing and dressing machinery, but which was standing still for want of water, the springs being very low. The lead ore is here found with barytes, and probably contains some silver, which is known to exist in the neighbouring mine, Enterprise. I observed here, too, a decomposed sandstone, abounding with pyrites. Enterprise is on the opposite acclivity, and of nearly similar character, and on trial the ore was found to contain a considerable portion of silver. Both these mines are now paying dividends, which they never did until they came into the hands of the present proprietors.

We next ascended the gully, which brought us to the top of the mountain near the Beacon, the site of an ancient entrenchment, and the scenes of the earliest mining operations on record in this part of the country. These works are supposed to have been carried on, if not originated, by the Romans, as plugs of lead have been found in the old workings bearing the Roman mark. The whole scene reminded me strongly of the gold diggings at Bendigo Creek, in Australia, and I find that a similar idea has occurred to others. The table land is partly occupied by the Peak United Mines, but the old workings have never been carried below the sandstone, perhaps 30 fms. at the deepest. They must have been originally very rich, as they have paid well for working over again in recent times.

The view from the mountain is very extensive and varied, embracing Chatsworth and its park and gardens, the millstone quarries, Eyam, and many other localities. We next descended the hill towards Brightside, another of this company's mines, which has been furnished with a steam-engine, and is progressing most rapidly. Several rich lodes are now open, and two have been cut within the last fortnight in the 50 fms. level, from one of which ore is now being raised to the amount of 1000, per week, and as soon as the cross-courses are open that amount will be doubled. This is one of the mines which the London company have abandoned above alluded to, after having expended many thousands without any return.

The country extending from Eyam, towards Castleton, is also a most promising district, and none of the ground has yet been thoroughly and fairly worked. The Dusty Pits is the only mine I observed to be provided with an engine, and it is a mere toy, only 12 or 14-horse power, yet this is one of the Eyam Mining Company's most productive mines. Two lodes may be seen here running parallel on the opposite hills, and another in the valley between them. At the High Rake, I found pyrites abundant in the wash-stuff. This mine was worked as deep as its engine would keep it clear, and then abandoned. It was said of many other mines which were known to be rich when the workings were stopped. All along the road through Foolow and Hucklelow, to Castleton, the same evidence occurs of there being room for the judicious and careful application of capital to the further development of a very rich series of mineral deposits; and a gentleman who possesses a very extensive acre expressed his willingness to incur active measures for that purpose, for which his position, extensive influence, and practical knowledge of the locality afford him the greatest facilities. The very favourable position of this district for natural drainage by a general system of levels has not been yet sufficiently improved; several attempts of this nature being only partially effected, and others having been abandoned before completion, the mines, which are supposed to have become so prosperous since they were abandoned by the London company, were but a small portion of the extensive operations carried on by them, and all with the same results—the expenditure of enormous sums of money, and the final abandonment of the undertakings so rashly commenced, and so injudiciously conducted. It is, perhaps, the most calamitous event that could easily have occurred to this district, that the direction of the principal source of employment in this part of the country should have been committed to such hands. Alport, Magpie, Hubberdale, &c., will long have cause to rue the day when they were placed under the reign of Taylor and Co. at least 500 men were disengaged from the district, and with the loss of address, "The money is done; you must stop." What renders this the more painful is, the fact that but few persons can find employment in agricultural operations, as most of the land here is pasture. "We have nothing else to depend upon," said one of the men to me in reply to my enquiry how the stoppage of the mines had affected the interests of the labouring class, and the country suffers severely from the deprivation of this source of employment.

The following statements are from information on which, I think, reliance may be placed:—For about a century there has been a gradual decline in the produce of the mines, owing to various causes. Their ample richness, and the ease with which the minerals were procured from mere surface workings, had not prepared the miners for the adoption of the most economical and efficient modes of working. For a similar reason the mines were chiefly in the hands of small proprietors, who made use only of the rudest methods, and did not possess sufficient capital to improve their operations when the gradual exhaustion of the surface veins and the depreciation of prices of ore rendered their workings less productive. In this state they remained till a recent period; but the people of the district had not forgotten the traditions of their fathers relative to the richness of the mines in former times, and occasional instances of success assisted them effectually to revive these recollections. About this time Mr. J. Taylor put himself at the head of a company, composed chiefly of the aristocracy of the neighbourhood, and began a very extensive series of operations. But not being acquainted with the peculiar features of the district, and employing foreign agents, equally ignorant and prejudiced to their own methods, he operated to manifest disadvantage, and his calculations failed most conspicuously. His plans were generally disapproved of by the native miners, and their judgment has been proved by the event to have been correct in every instance where a trial has been made. The works he projected were left unfinished, and the principal lodes empty remained to be worked by his successors, as is now being most abundantly proved at Brightside and the other places mentioned above. As before stated, this mine is turning out surprisingly rich; six or seven lodes are now open, and two have been cut quite recently, the extent of which is not yet ascertained, one of which is yielding 6 or 7 cwt. every reckoning day. Redrake, where he spent thousands, has recently paid about 10000, a year besides expenses; Sallad Holes have paid several thousands clear profit, and it is highly probable that similar results might be reasonably expected from the Magpie and others, if resumed, and placed under similar management. It must be self-evident that the strictest attention to the characteristic features of the country must be essential to the successful prosecution of mining enterprises, and that if these be not attended to failure will be the necessary result; whilst, if they be carefully observed, success will ensue from operations so conducted.

From all I have observed, I think it is evident that this country is still very rich in mineral productions, and though differing widely from other mining countries, it requires only an accurate acquaintance with its peculiar character and local traditions, combined with the application of a reasonable amount of skill and capital, to ensure good returns. In commencing his extensive works, Mr. Taylor must have

felt himself convinced of the mineral resources of the country, and those which have been carried out and completed by others, fully bear out the correctness of his first impressions; whilst, at the same time, they show the causes of his failure.

Bakewell, Derbyshire, July 20. G. H. POOLS, Mining Surveyor.

### SELLERS AND BUYERS OF MINING SHARES, OR WHEN IS A MINING SHARE SOLD?

Sir,—I recollect, some 30 years ago, the late Capt. Thos. Teague was sued at law, in order to make him refund the money for which he had sold some shares in Treasvane Mine. Being conscious that he had represented the property honestly and properly, to the best of his ability, he sought to establish its value, and for this purpose called up Capt. Andrew Vivian, and several other able mining men, to London, where the cause was tried, to speak in its worth. Their evidence was given, and a jury, convinced that the transaction was a fair one, gave Capt. Teague a verdict. In the course of time the mine divided many hundreds of thousands of pounds profit. If Captain Teague could have not produced the mine, or if he had endeavoured to deliver another mine instead of it, arguing it was quite as good as Treasvane, or if the agents had proved that the description did not agree with the qualities of the mine, I could easily imagine that the jury would have given their verdict for the plaintiff. These reflections present themselves to my mind in looking over the widely-spread proceedings, and other causes of discontent, recently circulated in your Journal, and the question occurred to me, how is a man, having mining property to sell, to set himself right in his transactions with the public? No doubt there is a way to do it, if it were attended to. It appears to me that the substance of the difficulty rests in the description of the property, and if the property is adequately described no future evil results can occur. Now, our new mines are usually discovered through gossans, and other indications on the surface of the nature of the metals below connected with the geological position, and the character of the rock in which the vein is embedded; for a mine must be in a very indifferent state if it has no vein, and depends alone upon locality for its value. Albeit, it is quite possible that a mine might be held to be of great value from its locality alone, and without the discovery of any gossan, or even any lode. I can conceive a good lode at the adjoining boundary, which, being fairly set forth, would furnish features of value, that could not easily be upset in a court of law. Now, as to the other indications of bodies of metal, we know how many great mines have been discovered by these means alone;—we know what immense fortunes have resulted from a good knowledge of these indications of metal, and how foolish it would be to slight or undervalue them. It is, then, the cropping out at the surface, or the shallow levels, of the tokens or signs, types, or forebodings, of the metals below, and the proper description of them, which must give a value to a mine. Where the metal is discovered and driven through, the value per fathom, and the length of fathoms, is self-evident, and a false statement could be at once detected. I would also say that we now know so much of gossans, greens, carbonates of lead and copper, and the other surface indications of mines, that a close description of a lode, and the district in which it is found, could not easily lead to error. I believe two out of three intelligent agents would detect any misrepresentation, and when the deed was done, and the mine would not fit, and the discrepancy existed. If this be so, then, it is easy to draw up a prospectus, and to describe a mine sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. I do not mean to say that under the best auspices disappointment will not occasionally occur, or that any man should be called upon or compelled to see 30 fms. into the rock, and give his fellow-mortals the benefit of his eyesight, but I do say some just and general line of human judgment might be drawn that would do away with much of the bickering and heartburnings of the present day; and as a practical sequel, I would advise parties having mining property to sell to be careful to give as accurate a description of the mine as possible, and to be able to back up their words with evidence to the effect that the description is true, and to be ready to give evidence to the effect that the description is true, and to be ready to give evidence to the effect that the description is true.

Sir, I feel I am in the land of illusion, and almost mistake myself. I was almost going to say, "Gentlemen, walk up." The sketches of this glorious country are all drawn by the hand of a seer. Ho, ho, water the Agua Fria, are thou right baptised? Albeit, in reality, no hot or cold water? I fear thy votaries will have much difficulty to decide. Nonsens Monde!

"Lo, simple Nature to our hope has given,  
Behind the cloud-top hills a golden heaven,  
Some happier land by depths of wood embraced."  
Gentle speculator, approach not these glittering cliffs. The great mining projector is too strong for thee here: thou may'st see the golden prospect; the ground is enchanted, and will not bear thy weight. The apples are dust. Hast thou forgotten the silver-sided mountains of the Alps, and the golden peaks of the Pyrenees? It is not the first time that the prospect of El Dorado has been opened to our view. The fascinating panorama has been twice ably put before us. Gentlemen, you may look at the picture, but do not try to grasp the substance, or we may yet hear the enquiry, When is a mining share legally sold? We here have to appraise only the description of a shadow, but certainly a very beautiful one. Of what use is a prospectus of the Sierra Nevada?  
August 1.

### MINING SPECULATIONS IN IRELAND.

Sir,—The principle upon which your valuable Journal is conducted is so truly public-spirited, that it seems quite superfluous to offer any evidence here in confirmation of this fact. But, as all conductors of public papers are subject to be in some degree imposed upon by articles containing a little truth to make them pass, but with a great deal of the reverse to effect the purposes of the writers, you cannot be exempt from the consequences which a desire to promote the general prosperity of legitimate enterprise, and the successful investment of capital, leads you into.

Having said so much, allow me to offer a few observations on some of the reports which have from time to time made their appearance in your Journal respecting mining projects, real and imaginary, in the Crookhaven district, which comprises the whole of the southern and western part of West Carbery and Bantry baronies, and contains some considerable number of mines of copper and lead ore actually opened, and some of which are now at work, some recently stopped, and more likely soon to stop. It would not suit the disinterested object I have in addressing you, to particularise any one mine, as that most remarkable for the unreal character it may have received from the injudicious sale of those interested more in the expenditure than the profit.

But if such suits to catch shareholders are not noticed, and your unsuspecting readers put more upon their guard, the consequences may prove very disastrous, as well as discreditable. Opinions, however plausible put forward, should not be put in the place of facts, especially when it is on the latter that any safe speculation can be founded. If the great principle of political economy be true, that "individuals are the best judges of their own interests," there seems very good reason for suggesting to the owners of mines to look more to facts than to reports, and not to leave their affairs at the mercy of people of questionable veracity. Nor should the ardent speculator, who thinks his capital almost useless unless it is invested in some project or adventure, be too ready to rush into the share market to purchase without anything more than a report that a report such as I allude to. The public about lodes and levels, and sets and shafts, that enumerate professional reports, and catch the imagination of the "unlearned" capitalist, and often leads him astray, may be effectually dispensed with, by sending a person qualified to form a correct opinion, and interested in giving a faithful account of all he saw; such an agent would be invaluable; and by such a course of proceeding shareholders would never be kept in the dark, or speculators in mines led into ruinous expenditure.

I could point out many reports of mines that never sold a ton of ore, and were at the time either on the point of being stopped, or had actually ceased to be working. There are the Audley Mines, some time ago re-opened by a new proprietor, who is said to be a man of experience in mining adventures. This gentleman commenced his late experimental adventure on a large scale, and congregated mining agents and capitalists enough to discover all the mineral wealth in the kingdom,—but what has become of him? Why, after an outlay that made the "natives" believe the golden age had come again, it turned out that all the professional information and advice he had procured was deceptive and unreal; and after changing his captains and mining agents over and over, his trustees at length stepped in, and put an end to the humbug by stopping the supplies, and sending those modern Dostoevskis back to where they had learned the trade of deception and speculation; and those valuable and extensive works are now without the noise of a pick or the echo of a blast, and a very large number of the labouring class thrown out of employment, where, perhaps, a sound system and honest employers might have realised a lasting source of wealth to the proprietor, and employment to the people. But the Audley Mines are not the only ones in the Crookhaven district that have lapsed into a state of doubtfulness, and, perhaps, unmerited discredit. Several of less note, and far less promise, are now abandoned, whether only for a short time, or for ever, remains a very doubtful question, in respect to the future. It appears to me that the great truth, that there has been much—too much—misrepresentation put forward respecting several of these mines, and that the sooner a sounder system was introduced, and that those most interested looked closer into the management, and the details of their adventures in the mineral kingdom, the better it would be, not alone for themselves, but for the country, which contains undoubtedly an inexhaustible accumulation of mineral wealth.

I have no interest in the question myself, farther than a desire to see the working classes of these localities fully employed, and kept at home in humble comfort and peace; nor is it my wish to impute to any party or individual unworthy or sinister purposes more than to guide him to a report such as I allude to. The public about lodes and levels, and sets and shafts, that enumerate professional reports, and catch the imagination of the "unlearned" capitalist, and often leads him astray, may be effectually dispensed with, by sending a person qualified to form a correct opinion, and interested in giving a faithful account of all he saw; such an agent would be invaluable; and by such a course of proceeding shareholders would never be kept in the dark, or speculators in mines led into ruinous expenditure.

If the few observations which I have here offered to your readers, should induce any company or individual embarked in mining speculations to look more closely to their affairs, or should awaken more caution amongst the speculators who may be now watching for some tempting investment in Irish mines, I shall have gained my object so far, and may be considered deserving of their thanks.

July 27. AN ENEMY TO MISREPRESENTATION.

### THE BANDON BARYTES COMPANY.

Sir,—I am somewhat astonished at the statements of your Dublin correspondent relative to the defunct Bandon Company; surely he must suppose your readers are ignorant of the ordinary rules of business and of the Stock Exchange, or he would not so boldly assert such absurdities. A short time since, he stated in your Journal the case of a speculator in the Barytes Company of Ireland, who had sold shares for the delivery of barytes, and who had sustained a heavy loss by being compelled to buy barytes. The scrip never had been, or will be delivered, the contract, therefore, cannot be completed, and neither purchaser or seller suffer any injury. In last week's Journal he coolly asks, what the purchasers of shares at a premium are to do to get back the premium paid? why he is fully aware that not one shilling has been paid by any purchaser, the bankers' receipts are not transferable, and no settling day can be obtained on the Stock Exchange, because the company has ceased to exist. The allottees are the only persons to complain, and they have been offered a return of their deposits in full, or five shares in the Barytes Company of Ireland, in respect to every four shares held by them in the Bandon Company; under these circumstances, have they any ground of complaint? The members of the committee of the Bandon Company who were disgusted with the "jobbing in shares" of some parties connected with the concern, at once took effectual means to prevent the public being victimised, and the offer to return the deposits in full is surely the most creditable course that could have been pursued. I find, upon enquiry, that in two cases only have the deposits been applied for. No doubt the allottees have done as I did, ascertained that the mine

was a good one, and that the directors, a committee of the Barytes Company of Ireland, are men of high standing and above suspicion, they have considered it prudent to profit while taking, and have done wisely. If the shares were worth 10s. premium in May, they are worth 3s. premium now, and will be, I believe, marketable at that price in a very short time, from the *bona fide* character of the concern. Your Dublin correspondent evidently writes with feeling; he, no doubt, sold his shares at a high premium, taking advantage of the very rigging he condemns; he feels the want of the premium on the new shares, and believes that he and all who participated in the advanced prices are defeated. Does he not know that the Bandon Company was broken up expressly to deprive the speculating knaves of their gains, and to protect the public from plunder? "Good wine needs no bush;" and in a few weeks the merits of the undertaking will be fully recognised, from the sale of ore now ready for shipment.

Several extraordinary copper lodes have been opened, and I am informed that the Capt. Petherick has been applied to to inspect and report upon them; he did not spare the Nova Scotia Company, and I believe he will do justice in this case. I know nothing of the copper, but the barytes is the finest in the market; and I have shown my confidence by exchanging my bankers' receipt, and am now

A HOLDER OF 250 SHARES IN THE BARYTES COMPANY OF IRELAND.

London, July 26.

### GREAT WHEEL BADDEN MINE—ITS PROSPECTS.

Sir,—I have always found that the columns of your Journal have been opened to the public for exposing fraud in mining operations, and for bringing before your readers those undertakings of a legitimate character. I happily lay my lot on the present occasion to notice the latter, which I should not have vent to do had I not been very much struck by the great contradiction there appears in mining speculations. I have frequently observed in your Journal that mines which have sold an ounce of ore are quoted at high premiums, and others which are progressing favourably, and are being carried on in the most honourable manner, are scarcely saleable, at even the value of the machinery; it is so in the above-mentioned mine. It will be seen upon reference to the reports in your Journal, that from December to March they sold only 27 tons of lead ore, or at the rate of 9 tons per month; but in April it increased to 33 tons; May, 40 tons; June, 43 tons; and July, 46 tons; with every prospect of a rapid improvement, and the profit upon the last two months' working was between 5000l. and 6000l. When your readers are informed that the business of this mine is conducted by G. Kleinhofner, Esq., the successful secretary of the Tamar, Hingham Down, Bedford Union, and other dividend-paying mines, they will feel perfectly satisfied that it is being carried on as it should be—legitimately.

The shareholders have just erected new plant at a cost of from 3000l. to 4000l., and the share at the present price will pay the purchaser 3½ per cent! but now the mine is in excellent working order, and considerably improved, and larger workings may with confidence be looked forward to. It may be thought by some that being a shareholder it is my desire to puff the mine, but they have only to refer to your Journal to see what is herein stated as facts, and not in the least exaggerated; and from the circumstance of my being interested, I am the better enabled to acquaint your readers with the actual state of affairs from my close attention to its operation. I may mention that J. V. Watson, Esq., in his Compendium of British Mines, says—"The Great Wheel Badden Mine will most likely figure in your dividend list during the present year."

A SHAREHOLDER.

### SUCCESS OF LEGITIMATE MINING ENTERPRISE.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of the mining interest of this country, as represented in the columns of your valuable Journal, on account of the Russian war, and the failure of the scheme for gold in Cornwall, I am induced to hope that *bona fide* mining will yet weather the storm and bubble, and rally in those localities where the standard minerals are known to exist, eventually bringing gold, if it not produce gold by an amalgam.

On a recent visit about and around my place of nativity, I was particularly gratified to find that some of the old mines were again resuming their former prominent position. At Tregon Consols, a new and splendid engine was again about being started under the able superintendence of the engineer, Capt. George Estlin, on a property which the old miners agree will before long prove equal to its neighbour of past years—the old Wheal Neptune—Mountaine Bay Consols is a young mine, with great expectations, which are long may be realised.—On the north of Cornwall and Proper; a large and powerful engine is now ready for working these mines.

I cannot but rejoice in looking forward to the day when, from past experience in these mines, my expectations will be fully realised; and can only admire the keen judgment which, in years gone by, the old Capt. Grundy, of Goldsmithy, must have possessed in having then attempted to work so many unequalled properties, and from whose known opinion and experience Capt. Wm. Richards, of Redruth, so closely followed in train of successful enterprises in mining; and although, unfortunately for both, law and litigation should have retarded the stopping of many of the best mines in the west of Cornwall, it is gratifying to find that several of them are now in the most prosperous condition—Great Wheel Vor; Millgool; Friendship—a mine worked by both of the above-mentioned gentlemen, which yielded many hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of mineral, and tens of thousands of pounds to the adventurers. On a visit to this mine the other day, in my round, I was told that a London company was putting up a 70-inch engine in the mine, and was that Capt. Grundy, now nearly ready for the working of Martin's lode, as they now call it (it used to be called the north lode); and a good lode they will have, and no mistake. Many old miners, as well as myself, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's, in Capt. Richards's time; and if I think right, when they last stopped they were returning upwards of 16000, worth of tin per month, and the cost could not be more than 20000. As the old Capt. Tregoning and Capt. Ezekiel used to say, "What a pity they should stop—there would be a good mine there some day for some company." I have thought much how in the world it was that Capt. Tregoning never put it to work; he must have known it would do, and that well. I found at the dressing mill, can tell what quantities of good work have been thrown up by the means which the "old purser," Capt. Grundy, had then and since by the flat-roads from Grundy's



which might have led to the intersection of better mineral than that which they had in view.

Fire is an existing agent, as well as atmospheric influence; and fire has been busy in California since the formation of some of the quartz, as is proved by the igneous conglomerates which occur in that country, containing fragments of quartz in a cement of pyrites, fluxed with silica. This heat being subterranean must have had a greater effect the greater the depth; accordingly, a metamorphic effect may be expected to have taken place in the oldest lodes. That a violent heat has been exhibited without general convection, is manifest to the most casual observer—the traces of both fire and deluge at a comparatively recent period are abundant in that interesting country.

The Gold Hill lode at surface, and for some fathoms in granite, and below in greenstone, demonstrates a more ancient igneous action than that which caused the conglomerates above alluded to. The presence of unaltered pyrites in the quartz in the greenstone appears to me to indicate that the lode is more modern than the intersecting igneous formation containing the lower portion of it—thus, either the fire had different effects on differently situated, but homogeneous material, or auriferous quartz lodes must exist of different ages in California. If my premises be correct, the conclusion may be of some little use in practical prospecting.

P.S. Mr. Hopkins's temperate and straightforward explanation was highly satisfactory, and does him credit.—Aug. 2.

## THE NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I have read the letter in your last Journal, signed "A. B." purporting to come from Cumberland-street, Hyde-park; but which, I think, smelt of the atmosphere of the neighbourhood of South-west-bridge. The bona fide shareholders, having parted with their good money, will use every legitimate means to get it back, and the professional advice or suggestion of "A. B." will not deter them from the course they have made up their minds to take. I have been well advised, and have obtained the opinions of the most eminent French lawyers as to the liabilities of the shareholders, and of those who are the promoters of the company.

"A. B." tries to have a fling at the "gentleman of the legal profession," who presided at the meeting he alludes to. Here the "eleven fold" is at once perceptible, and puts poor "A. B." as the lawyers would say, quite out of court. I will offer him a piece of advice—that is, not to waste his time by attempting to write, as he is utterly destitute of the necessary qualifications for such a purpose; but should he make another effort, perhaps he will oblige his brother shareholders with his name, that they may know to whom they are indebted for this valuable suggestion. That the shareholders may know what the law as regards a company en commandite is, I will give them advice gratis, which I, however, with some of my real brother shareholders, have paid for. It is this:—

1. A shareholder in a company en commandite is only responsible for the debts of the society to the extent of the sum he has subscribed or agreed to. If the shares are paid up, as is the case in this company, he has no further liability.
2. Any false statement inserted in a prospectus, with a fraudulent intention, subjects the parties to a criminal prosecution.
3. If such statement be made in ignorance, carelessness, or through or by neglecting to make proper enquiries, the parties are liable to actions for the recovery of the amounts subscribed upon the faith of such false representations.
4. The attending a meeting of shareholders as a shareholder, and publicly or otherwise holding yourself to be a shareholder, to enquire into the conduct of the directors, is not an *acte de gestion*, or taking part in the management of the concern, which would render such shareholder liable to the debts of the company.

I trust my brother shareholders will look upon my suggestions and the law, as here mentioned, in quite a different light to what they must have done on perusing "A. B.'s" letter, from the tenor of which they can do but that his only object was not to benefit his brother shareholders, but to try to frighten, and so deter them from further prosecuting their rights, in which, however, he will find himself greatly mistaken. I now take leave of "A. B." and his party for the present.

W. AINSWORTH.

## NOUVEAU MONDE MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—I must premise by assuring you of my utter dislike of meddling with the affairs of others. Nor do I intend to plunge into the troubled waters now lashing the side of this bark; yet I am willing to throw oil upon them, without compromising either party, to whom, as such, I am an entire stranger.

My residence in California enabled me to become familiar with its metalliferous resources; and my intimate engagements there brought me most intimate with certain localities. I endeavoured week by week to illustrate my then argument in your paper by a reference to a few of those localities, and among them was the rich Oso mine. In the same paper I read for the first time—"Mr. Phillips was in negotiation with the owner of the Oso mine, in the Bear Valley, for a supply of ore, which would enable him to employ the machinery to advantage for some time to come."

Conceiving that the shareholders might wish to be satisfied of the value of the new prospects thus held out to them, I send to you, for insertion, some very valuable letters on the subject, also extracts from newspapers published at that time and forwarded to me here, together with a report on the mine, which report appears to be confirmed, on trial, by Mr. Phillips. I infer this much from his report, and that he has practically tried those few tons, "acquired by Mr. Clement by purchase," of the Oso ore, which I saw on the works of the Nouveau Monde Company, and also by his examination of the mine itself, which is near their Pine-tree workings. I am sure of assistance from you, Mr. Editor, and that you will not deny the necessary space, when you reflect on the immense amount of capital at stake, and the satisfaction you may possibly convey to the mining world, especially when recognising the undeniable position into which most Californian interests have fallen, and from which this piece of truth may tend to raise them. It is with pleasure I add, that Mr. McKay is a gentleman of strict honesty and integrity.

W. E. GILL.

## ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

Sir,—The directors of this company, on the 25th inst., had to perform the unpleasant task of facing a disappointed body of shareholders, and the appointment of a committee of investigation has been the necessary consequence of the dissatisfaction of the proprietors. The company was formed to smelt the ores of the Burras Mine, in South Australia, and it has, also, a smelting establishment at Spittly, in Wales. Their "peculiar position" is this—viz., that, although, according to the report of 1853, a profit of about 13,000*l.* was made at the Spittly Works, and of 28,000*l.* in Australia, having a balance in favour of the company of 27,000*l.*; and, although, according to the report just issued, there has been a profit of 11,000*l.* at Spittly, and the balance to the credit of the company on the profit and loss account is now stated to be 34,000*l.*; still, there is no dividend. The disappointment which has arisen has been caused, chiefly by the want of labour in Australia. Labour, always dear and scarce in a colony, has become almost unobtainable since the counter attraction caused by the gold diggings.

The attention of the committee will be best employed in investigating the present state and prospects of the company, and in suggesting the steps which they conceive to be necessary. The following points are submitted to them:—

1. So long as the company continues, its meetings should be held half-yearly, and not yearly only, as nearly all railway companies (although the traffic is published weekly) and joint-stock banks, and various other public companies, the meetings are held half-yearly. In a case like this, where the operations of the company are conducted at such a distance, and so little is known of its proceedings, it is preposterous to suppose that the shareholders can, or ought to be, satisfied with meetings held once a year only.
2. What are the annual expenses of the colonial establishment, especially during the past year? This very important item in estimating the state of the company is not at all explained at present.
3. Without going into matters of detail, the real question for the committee is this—ought not the company either altogether, or in part, be wound up? All the evidence appearing, at present, is in favour of the latter conclusion. The Spittly Works, valued at 11,000*l.* to 14,000*l.* per annum. Take its net earnings at 10,000*l.*, and this would pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on 100,000*l.* Now, the total capital of the company is 150,000*l.* The property of various kinds in Australia is estimated at about 260,000*l.* All the Australian property and stock, &c., be sold, and let the proceeds, whatever they may be, be divided among the shareholders in reduction of the capital of the company. Suppose it produced 250,000*l.*, the case of the shareholders would stand thus—viz., 250,000*l.* would be paid to them, thus reducing their stake to 100,000*l.* in the concern, and on this the Spittly Works would be getting 10 per cent. The premium on the reduced share paying so good a dividend, and the amount actually paid to the shareholders, would bring them very well out of the concern. At this rate the shares might be made to produce about 6*l.* 10*s.* per share, including the premium.

The present selling price of the shares appears to be from 3*l.* to 4*l.* discount. But as this treats the property of the company as being worth about 100,000*l.* only, and the Spittly property alone is said to be nearly worth that sum, it is clear that a valuation which ignores the Australian property altogether, is unreasonably low, and is in fact a penny price.

As soon as the company is freed from the dead weight of the Australian concern, it may do well as an English smelting company. With the exception of banks, colonial undertakings much more frequently fail than succeed. It is impossible to control money at such a distance, and to arrive at the real state of the case. Representations coming from the colonies must be received with great allowance, it being always the interest of the agents to continue the concern on its present footing. It is not a favourable circumstance for the company, or one which inspires confidence, that there have been three changes of managers within two years, the third and last being now on his voyage to the colony.

It deserves the consideration of the committee and the shareholders whether they will not arrange with the directors to dispatch some man of character and energy to the colony, to superintend the sale and realisation of all the property of the company, and out there. When the expenses of the colonial establishment are ascertained, and the difficulty of getting labour considered, I anticipate a general concurrence in my view—viz., that the whole of the company's property in Australia shall be sold without delay, and the proceeds paid to the shareholders in reduction of the amount of their shares, and retaining the Spittly concern. I shall not despair of the company unless it should, unhappily, become the victim of a Chancery suit. Let us steer clear of law, and get rid of the unpromising part of its connection. A SHAREHOLDER.

## THE AGENTS IN TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD MINES, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.

GENTLEMEN,—I am induced, by a hope of doing good, to treat your consideration to the following queries, and I do so because I sincerely lament the present disreputable and unprofitable state of our mining affairs; and, through you, I most anxiously trust that something will be done towards placing and keeping our mines, and mining transactions, in a more creditable and in a more profitable position.

Before going further, I freely admit the truth of my quotation, and I, therefore, do not expect more from you than is natural and reasonable:—

"But, oh, mankind are ungodly weak,"

And little to be trusted;

If such the warring balance shake,

What has caused the marbled digger and the consequent decline in price of mining shares and mining property, particularly when metals are unusually high in price and the consumption increasing?

What has caused the truly respectable, both in character and in money, to dread and to shun any connection with mines, or mining transactions?

What has caused such men, and others, to look on mining as ruinous, and to regard mining, generally speaking, as a wholesale swindler?

What has caused a confidence and a credit to be placed in many of the bad sellers, share jobbers, &c.—I mean when such men have been known and shunned for years past, in consequence of their nefarious dealings and discreditable conduct? and what

The publication of the papers referred to will be commenced in next week's Journal.

The originals of all these are perfectly at the service of those interested.

has earned credit and confidence to be placed in some mine agents, who are equally notorious for their nefarious dealings and general bad conduct?

What has frequently caused the agent and the negotiator given to agents, who have for years and years past been employed for their known mining ability, and generally respected for their liberal and good conduct?

What was the real cause of the gold assaying deceptions and frauds being so long carried on in robbery, deceiving many men of deserved high standing, and, in some instances, well qualified to be trusted in mining operations? I do not mean those who were to be trusted, but those who were to be trusted in mining operations?

What has caused the Mining Journal the painful necessity of exposing, with a prosaically determination, the infamous tricks practised in mining?

In future, I hope that no cause will be found to keep us from publicly doing a duty to ourselves, and that it will be best done in proportion as we expose ignorance and knavery, when and wherever it may be found.

In my humble opinion, there are three main objects required for a fair chance in mining speculations—viz., where to go, how to go, and with whom to go. If these points are thoroughly gone into before starting, and directed after that by known ability and respected honour, then the adventurers would have all that ought to be expected, and, if successful, would not, in my opinion, be a shadow of just cause for complaining such as we now hear of. If I have done, or if I can do, any good to fair dealing in mining transactions, I shall be happy and content, and—

"In a miner's phrase, God send you speed,  
Still daily to grow wiser,  
And may you better reap the reeds,  
Than ever did the adviser."

Tristram, July 25. A MINER.

## WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. McGaffin: Iron casks and cisterns.—J. Arrowsmith: Consuming smoke, and obtaining motive-power.—J. H. Johnson: Agricultural machinery and motive-power.—J. E. McConnell: Railway-wheels, axle-boxes, and brakes.—W. Poie: Railways.—W. Lacy: Copper rollers, cylinders and tubes.—W. Robinson and R. Oughton: Rolling metals.—R. Armstrong and J. B. Dew: Consuming smoke.—J. Robertson: Consuming smoke.—R. Bodmer: Application of vitreous material to machinery.—J. McGaffin: Iron-bridges.—G. Twigg and A. L. Silvester: Stamping metals.—W. B. Johnson: Steam-engines.—M. Mitchell: Consumption of smoke.—N. Callan: A means by which iron of every kind may be protected against the action of the weather, and of various corroding substances.

## WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

H. Wickens, Tokenhouse-yard, Bank—Improvements in the mode of inter-communication in railway trains.  
G. Cowper, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Improvements in furnaces.  
T. Truscott and T. P. Baker, Portsea—Improved arrangements of steam-engines adapted to screw propulsion.  
J. Hipkies, Dudley Fort—Improvement or improvements in paddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron.  
F. H. Rykes, Cork-street, Piccadilly—Improved apparatus for supplying or feeding boilers with water, applicable to raising and forcing liquids for other purposes.

IMPROVEMENTS IN TREATING GOLD AND OTHER ORES.—Mr. Turner, of Paddington, whose invention for the above object we alluded to some months ago, having completed the suing out of his letters patent, his specification has been filed at the Patent Office, and he gives the following statement of his invention:—"I form a wedge-shaped or triangular prismoid block, to one side of which is added the segment of a circle, to form a convex base. This block constitutes the crusher, and may be made of any necessary size and weight; in its form and action it differs from others, having a circular or rotary motion only, inasmuch as the centre of gravity being placed much lower than in a circle gives it a tendency, when thrown out of the perpendicular, to again assume that position of itself, by a series of oscillatory or vibratory movements, thereby obtaining a semi-percussive semi-rotary action. The crusher works upon a suitable bed-plate, around which, and attached thereto, is a framing or casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For stamping only, such as required for copper ores, then a flat bed-plate is preferable, and, in this case, the casing, which is perforated to allow of wire gauze screens, whose meshes determine the fineness of the crushed material which passes through them. The bed-plate may be of any form suited to the purpose for which the crusher is to be employed—viz., if for auriferous ores, and required to crush, wash, and amalgamate with mercury in one operation, the bed-plate must be slightly curved, to give the materials a tendency towards the centre, or greatest crushing point; under this bed-plate is placed a steam-pipe or chamber, for the purpose, if necessary, of warming the plate. If to crush or pulverise with water only, a sharper curve will be required. For







## BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY.

Registered Provisionally.  
Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Mr. B. W. GOODE, Town Councilor, Birmingham.  
Mr. BENJAMIN DAIN, Gentlemen, Edgbaston.  
Mr. H. R. COCKEY, Town Councilor, Bordesley.  
Mr. JOSEPH JENNENS, Gentlemen, Moseley.  
Mr. JOHN T. GOODE, Manufacturer, Birmingham.  
Mr. GEORGE LINGARD, Town Councilor, Birmingham.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**BANKERS.** Messrs. Atwoods, Spence, Marshall, and Co., Birmingham.  
**SOLICITORS.** Mr. W. H. ROSE, New-street, Birmingham.  
**AUDITOR.** Mr. W. B. KITTLE, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.  
**SECRETARY.** Mr. R. W. PEARCE, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
By far the greater number of wagons used upon the railways by coal and other mineral proprietors are leased for a fixed term of years, at rentals varying from £15 to £20 per annum, according to their capacity and cost of construction—the latter varying from £65 to £110 each. Such wagons, being the property of private capitalists, are supplied by a few individuals, and proved unequal to the demand; it is, therefore, considered by the promoters of this undertaking that a legitimate field is open for a Joint-Stock Company, and hence the "Birmingham Wagon Company" is proposed to be formed.

A first call of £1 per share will be required on complete registration; and calls will be made of £1 per share at intervals of not less than three months. Any shareholder desirous of paying up his shares in full may do so, upon giving notice to the directors, who will make such allowance of interest or profits as may be considered equitable, upon such proposed payments.

A conditional arrangement has been made with Messrs. Marshall and Sons, British Carriage and Wagon Works, Birmingham, to build wagons for this company, that will yield a rental of £17½ per cent. per annum on the cost; and they have further agreed to repair and maintain them for ten years, at a per centage on such cost.

It will be proposed that the dividend be limited to 5½ per cent. per annum upon the paid up capital for ten years, and that the surplus, after deducting the expenses of carrying on the business of the Company, be invested in wagons.

To illustrate the working out of the proposed plan, the following calculations of the productive results of 1000 wagons are submitted by the promoters—

1000 wagons cost (say).....	£70,000
Lent at £15 per annum each, will produce.....	£15,000
To be appropriated as follows:—	
Dividends at 5½ per cent. on £70,000.....	£3,250
Maintenance and repairs of stock and general expenses (say).....	4,500 = 9,550
Surplus.....	£5,450

The surplus of £5,450 being yearly invested, will amount, with the accumulations at the expiration of ten years, to £55,000; so that, besides paying the annual dividend of 5½ per cent. upon the original capital invested in wagons, during the ten years, and maintaining the first 1000 wagons in good working condition (the sum set aside for repairs or re-instatement being ample and guaranteed for those purposes), the working stock will be increased to 1800 wagons, earning a net income of more than £15,000 per annum, and yielding a dividend of at least 10 per cent. upon the original capital employed.

In the foregoing calculations, the minimum rent is adopted, whilst the amounts put down for maintenance of stock and expenses are taken at the maximum rates. Upwards of 2000 shares are already engaged.

Applications for shares will be received by the solicitor to the company; the secretary; and by Mr. NATHANIEL LEE, sharebroker, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham.

## THE DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.

(Provisionally Registered.)  
Capital £100,000, in shares of £1 each.—Deposit, 5s. per share.  
Guaranteed interest, 7½ per cent. per annum.  
No further liability beyond the amount of £1 per share.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR.**  
THOMAS LUCAS, Esq., 114, Aldersgate-street; and Mount Pleasant, Barnsbury-square, London.

**DIRECTORS.**  
J. C. LUCAS, Esq., 114, Aldersgate-street; and Meldreth-cottage, Stoke Newington.  
THOS. WOOLLA, Esq., 14, Fenchurch-street; and Alton-road, Stoke Newington.  
EDMUND BEVON, Esq., 82, Leadenhall-street, London.  
THOMAS BAKER, Esq., 36, Newgate-street.  
WILLIAM BRYDEN, Esq., Barnsbury.  
T. BINGOLD, Esq., 36, Carey-street; and Ludlow House, Amptill-st., Regent's-park.  
JAS. FISHER, Esq., Curzon-street, Hyde-park.  
ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., St. Lawrence, Ramsgate.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**BANKERS.** London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London; Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton.

**SOLICITORS.** D. A. RIVETT, Esq., Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.  
**BROKER.** William Prouse, Esq., 20, Change-alley, Cornhill.  
**AUDITOR.** F. B. ELLIS, Esq., 10, Abchurch-lane, London.

**MANAGER AT THE WORKS.** Mr. H. Nichols, Northampton.  
**SECRETARY.** Mr. Thomas Nurse.

**OFFICES.**—WELLINGTON CHAMBERS, CANNON STREET, LONDON.  
This company is formed for the purpose of smelting and selling the iron ore contained on the estates of the Right Hon. the Viscountess Palmerston and the Rev. R. C. Cox, situated in the parish of Duston, near the town of Northampton, where the said ore abounds to an inexhaustible extent, of the finest quality.

Prospectuses of the company may be obtained, on approved respectability of the parties applying, at the office of W. Prouse, Esq., broker to the company, 20, Change-alley, Cornhill; or of the secretary, at the company's office, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London.

In accordance with the form annexed to the prospectus, application for shares to be made to the secretary of the company at their offices, as above, on or before the 15th day of August, 1854, after which time none will be received; and 10 days' notice will be given previously to the deposit money of 5s. being required to be paid.

## DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO IRON BLAST FURNACE BUILDERS.

Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the BUILDING of IRON BLAST FURNACES, on the latest improved principle, capable of making not less than 120 tons of iron per week, are to send in contracts, with or without suitable blowing or blast engine, addressed to the secretary of the company, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, on or before the 1st September next, the whole to be completed by 1st January next, or forfeit £50 per day demurrage. Terms, cash on completion, or one-fourth of the amount of contract will be advanced when half the works are erected. THOS. LUCAS, Managing Director. London, 25th July, 1854.

## DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY.—TO ENGINEERS.

Persons desirous of CONTRACTING for the MAKING and ERECTING of a STEAM-ENGINE, BOILER, and MACHINERY, on the latest improved principle, capable of affording sufficient hot-blast to four furnaces, producing at least 120 tons of iron per week, are to send in contract, with plans and specifications, free of cost, on or before the 1st day of Sept. next, addressed to the secretary of the company, at their offices, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London. The whole to be completed by 1st January next, or forfeit £50 per day demurrage. Terms, cash on completion, or one-fourth advanced when half the machinery is erected. THOS. LUCAS, Managing Director. London, 25th July, 1854.

## TO STEEL MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.

T. W. DODDS, C.E., having obtained PATENTS for IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE of IRON and STEEL, as also for FILES and OTHER EDGE TOOLS usually made of steel, whereby a savings of expense of heavy cost is effected in the time of conversion, at the same time producing an article of superior quality, is now prepared to GRANT LICENSES, or to SELL for the whole or any desirable term, such patents, the PRIVILEGE of USING all or any portion of such improvements which, having received the approval of the most eminent engineers of the day, is confidently offered for the consideration of any of the above-named parties who may be in the habit of manufacturing or using any other wholly or partially converted into steel.

All particulars may be learnt on application, personally or by letter, to Messrs. Brown and Sons, Holmes Engine and Railway Works, Rotherham; of whom also may be obtained the patented material for the partial conversion or case-hardening of iron.

## SMOKE! SMOKE! SMOKE!—T. W. DODDS, C.E., begs to

announce to engineers, and all parties driving machinery by steam power, that he is now prepared to FURNISH PLANS and GRANT LICENSES for the USE of his PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS for the more PERFECT COMBUSTION of FUEL and PREVENTION OF SMOKE, which, being based on the principle of perfect combustion, effect a GREAT SAVING OF FUEL, and, at the same time, may be applied to any furnace or class of boiler now in operation at a very trifling cost, and in a short space of time.

This plan perfectly accords with the suggestions set forth by the whole of the scientific gentlemen examined before the Committee of the House of Commons; and, moreover, the advertiser, having practically tested the value of the invention, has no hesitation in affirming it to be the most perfect for its purposes which has ever yet been introduced to the public.

Holmes Engine and Railway Works, Rotherham, August, 1854.

## NOTICE AND CAUTION.—THE CHAMPION BRICK PRESSING MACHINE.

THE BRICK PRESSING (OR MOULDING) MACHINES which have been made and sold under this name by Mr. W. C. S. Percy and others have been proved an INFRINGEMENT upon CLAYTON'S PATENT. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given against any INFRINGEMENT of CLAYTON'S PATENT in the MANUFACTURE of BRICK, or in the MANUFACTURE of CLAY-SCREENING, TILE, PIPE, or BRICK MACHINERY.

(In the Court of Chancery.—CLAYTON v. PERCY.)  
The trial for infringement on this patent took place at the Guildhall, in the City of London, on Saturday, the 24th of July, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and a special jury, when a verdict was recorded proving the infringement upon, and establishing Mr. Clayton's patent on every point and claim of his patent.

Mr. Clayton, therefore, hereby CAUTIONS all persons against the MANUFACTURE, SALE, or USE of his SCREENING APPARATUS, for forcing clay through to cleanse it from stones or other extraneous matters, in the TILE, BRICK, or POTTERY MANUFACTURE, or any other portion of his patent, without his license, otherwise such persons will be liable to injunction to restrain the further manufacture, sale, or use thereof.—HARRY CLAYTON, sole patentee and manufacturer, Atlas Works, Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, London.

## NOTICE TO INVENTORS.—NEW PATENT LAW.

PATENT OFFICE, 4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHANCERY CROSS.  
The "CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION," and Plain Instructions for the Protection of Inventions in the United Kingdom or foreign countries, MAY BE HAD GRATIS by applying personally, or by letter (pre-paid), to Messrs. FAIRBairn and Co.

## NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and the *Mining Journal*, 135, Strand.

## RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM.  
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND LONESTONE WAGONS,  
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, SCRAP TYRES AND AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON FOR MARINE AND OTHER ENGINES, SHAFTS, AND HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.**

**NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY** beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint to use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hindrance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models referred for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

**NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS, BEDFORD POUNDRY, TAVISTOCK; and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY AND HAMMER MILLS, LISKARD:** beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies, that they are manufacturing HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all sizes, fit for PUMPING, CRUSHING, and OTHER PURPOSES. There are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine:—1. The boiler is dispensed with, and heavy sweep rod—2. The cost of erection is much less, both in engines and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climates, where wood is plentiful, and can be removed at much less cost. Also, MANUFACTURERS OF CHILLIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall. DRESSING and MINING TOOLS of every description kept ON HAND.—Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

## IMPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF

IRON ORE on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, is now READY TO BE LET. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the cliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 feet in thickness, and is covered by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesbrough; the above locality is now celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit companies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. KERR, Lythe Hall office, near Whitby.—Lythe Hall, May 29, 1854.

**DR. COLLYER'S GOLD ORE MACHINE** is COMPLETED, and NOW IN OPERATION at the establishment of Messrs. RANSOMES and SIMS, NEWBISH. The machine has accomplished all that was expected, and has elicited the admiration of all competent judges in gold mining. Those who desire to witness it, can do so by visiting the Orwell Works, Ipswich.

No. 4, Norfolk-street, Strand, where a model may be seen.

**ORE CRUSHING.—CAUTION.**—I hereby CAUTION all persons MANUFACTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from me, MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGAMATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES are USED IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOVED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES, the same having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J. Wallis, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Signed, J. W. COCHRAN.

THE GOLD ORE MILL PERFECTED, BY W. L. TIZARD.

MECHANICAL AND CONSULTING ENGINEER, by which the following amongst other DEFECTS in similar machines are AVOIDED:—viz., Large outlay for superfluous machinery, excessive wear and tear, and compulsory renewal, in lieu of repairing, unportability, inefficiency, constant noise, little work, and self-destruction of clashing balls. Waste of time, materials, and motive power, by either stampers, edge runners, cones, or spheres in contact with flat or inclined surfaces, fracture of pans and balls by fire, water, and concussion, inevitable loss of mercury, amalgam, &c., which are thrown off with the tailings at the periphery by centrifugal action, total absence of security against pollution, and costliness.—For description and prices address Mr. W. L. Tizard, at the manufactory, 34½, Aldgate High-street, London.

## BURSILL'S PATENT AMALGAMATION MILLS.—Notice is

hereby given, that the SEPARATOR, so called, or, properly speaking, the AMALGAMATOR, a drawing of which was shown at the Meeting of the Society of Arts, held November 23, 1853, and described by Mr. Charles Stanbury (for the first time in public, as was erroneously supposed and stated), as about to be used by Mr. Bursill, in CONJUNCTION with his Patent Revolving Basin and Balls, is an INFRINGEMENT upon PATENT granted to me by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, for "Improvements in Operating upon Auriferous Quartz, Clay, and other Minerals, preparatory to, and in order to accomplish, the Separation of the Gold, and other metals; also, in Machinery or Apparatus for affecting such improvements," bearing date the 18th day of February, 1853. And that all persons MAKING, VENDING, or USING my PATENT SEPARATORS, or AMALGAMATORS, without due license and authority from me, are LIABLE to a SUIT in Her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer; but that I am willing to enter into CONTRACTS for the USE of such MACHINERY, on the following terms:—Signed, G. H. BURSILL, of Oxford-road, Barnsbury, London; and of the Reduction Works, Banstead-road, Finsbury (Office, 98, New Bond-street).

## DREWES'S PATENT IMPALPABLE TRITURATOR, GOLD

WASHER, and AMALGAMATOR (constructed on scientific principles, and dissimilar to the puff bladders so popular of late), ARE AT WORK DAILY at the WINDSOR IRONWORKS, CITY ROAD.—All communications, and ores for reduction, to be addressed (pre-paid) to the Patentee, 47, Windsor-terrace, London, July 8, 1854.

## THE REAL VALUE OF MINING PROPERTY ASCERTAINED

BY E. D. SMITH'S GOLD AMALGAMATOR.  
The AMALGAMATOR may now be SEEN at the office, No. 441, Strand, where a prospectus may be obtained, containing the results of experiments, opinions of the press, &c. One tested for companies and private parties, and a return made within one week after.—For particulars, address a letter to the patentee, as above.

## GOLD ORES OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,

AUSTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, AFRICA, &c.—ALFRED STARKY and CO. continue to EXAMINE all kinds of SPECIMENS of ROCKS and ORES submitted to them for that purpose, and undertake to REPORT CORRECTLY thereon. Bullion merchants and others can have any quantity of gold melted, refined, and assayed. Gold companies, and private individuals interested in the gold-fields, can be SUPPLIED WITH A SMALL PATENTED MACHINE for WASHING ORES, where by a small quantity of gold can be saved.

Practical information given in the arts of assaying, melting, washing, &c. Ores, in small or large quantities, purchased, smelted, crushed, and amalgamated, at a moderate cost. W. RICHARDS, Manager. Office, 5, Staining-lane, Gresham-street, City. Established nearly a century.

## NOTICE TO MINING COMPANIES AND RAILWAY

DIRECTORS.—THE AIR-ENGINE TELEGRAPH is PATENTED. From all parts of a mine to and from the surface, INSTANT SIGNALS are given by means of a cylinder and piston (3 inch diameter) attached to the steam-engine whistle or power bell, and worked at a mile, or unlimited distances, by similar cylinders placed at the end and intermediate parts of a ¼ in. gutta percha conductor.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS unanimously admit, that by this powerful ENGINE TELEGRAPH each of the guards on a railway train may now work the steam-whistle, &c., INSTANTLY, as readily as the driver. (See Parliamentary Paper, June, 1854.) Southampton, Nov., 1853. C. R. PALMER.

## CORNISH STAMPING MACHINES SUPERSEDED.—A great

IMPROVEMENT has just been made in BAGGS'S PATENT STEAM STAMPS, whereby upwards of TWO HUNDRED STROKES PER MINUTE may be made, and the ore or quartz pounded to any degree of fineness, either with or without water. Very little steam is required, and the wear and tear are comparatively trifling. Address, Mr. ISRAEL BAGGS, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. J. BRANWELL, engineer, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

## MINING ENGINES TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED IN MINING PROPERTY.—Mining engines may be set to work without firing, chimney, or engine-house, and the value of the mine tried at a small cost. HIGGS and MEDWY and HALL'S PATENT PORTABLE PUMPING and WINDING ENGINES. Are strong, simple, mounted on broad wagon wheels, horse shafts, to remove at pleasure. Several are ready for immediate delivery, either to be let at rental or purchase, of 10, 12, 16, 25, to 40-horse power.—Apply to Messrs. MANNING and HALL, engineers, No. 92, Blackfriars-road, London, where terms and reports respecting the working of these engines for years may be obtained.

## NOTTINGHAM.—ORIGINAL STEAM-ENGINE AND HY-

DRULIC PRESS MANUFACTORY, RUTLAND FOUNDRY Established 55 years.—Orders received and promptly executed for Condensing Engines; High pressure, Standard, and Beam Engines; Portable Engines, from 1 to 30-horse power, expressly adapted for saw mills, quartz crushing, pumping, winding, and general mining and contract purposes.—JAMES ORANGE, Grange-street. Agent: W. J. TOWNEN, engineer, 31, Crutcheff-lane, London.

## ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY

OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, *Manual of Agricultural Analysis*, *Treatise on the Adulteration of Food*, *Metallurgical Papers*, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

## TO MINING COMPANIES, AND ALL CONNECTED WITH

STEAM-POWER.—PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, with ESTIMATES of ALL KINDS of CORNISH MACHINERY, comprised of the most approved modern descriptions and economical principle, may be SEEN at the offices of the Cornish Engineers and General Contractors, Cannon-street Chambers, Cannon-st., City, London.

## CAUTION ABOUT FURNACES, OVENS, &amp;c.—Mr. LEE

STEVENS respectfully CAUTIONS the PUBLIC AGAINST THE REPRESENTATIONS of persons professing to modify his system of smoke prevention and saving of fuel. He will proceed against all parties infringing on his patent rights, whether by supposed evasion, direct fraud, or attempted improvement. His established method is easily, quickly, and economically adapted to furnaces of all forms and sizes; it requires no moveable parts whatever; and any machinery attached to it detracts from its durability as well as its simplicity, material increases its cost, and undoubtedly lessens its efficiency. Mr. LEE STEVENS will be very grateful for information of any unauthorised use of his system in steam-boilers, coal ovens, or furnaces of any kind; and he confidently invites reference to his list of engineers, manufacturers, colliery proprietors, mill-owners, brewers, distillers, chemists, sugar-refiners, dyers, confectioners, bakers, and others, in town and country, who conscientiously recommend his invention on practical experience of its unquestionable success.—1, Fish Street-Hill, City, London, July 17, 1854.

## THE COMBUSTION OF COAL AND PREVENTION OF

SMOKE, CHEMICALLY AND PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED. By CHARLES WYLLIAMS, Assoc. Inst. C.E. First and second parts now complete. Containing the Chemistry of Combustion, the Construction of Marine and Land Boilers, the Tubular and Fire Systems compared, and the economic Abatement of the Smoke Nuisance. London, John Weale, 59, High Holborn.

## TO GAS COMPANIES.—CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—

No cheap process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia; and the removal of the blaspheurs of carbon (the monstrous nuisance of gas burning) has been given up in despair. CLAY REMOVES BOTH THESE IMPURITIES; and when taken from the purifiers the blaspheurs of carbon is visible, completely blackening the clay. The illuminating power of the gas is increased in proportion to its thorough purification.

THE PROPRIETORS of this PATENT are now READY TO GRANT LICENSES for its use.—Terms and directions for its employment may be obtained from Mr. JOHN WHITAKER, agent to the patentees, Gas-works, Wakefield.

## PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE

MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every circumstance. Address, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and FRYOR, Tucknall, Cornwall.

## SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-

HALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe. Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove sound to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

## IMPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH,

the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and SUBMERSIBLE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IMPROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained his sixth patent since 1835.

Office, 69, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London.

## OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF MINERS' UNDER-

GROUND HAT CAPS.—E. COCK, REDRUTH, CORNWALL, is at all times prepared to execute UNLIMITED ORDERS for MINERS' UNDERGROUND HAT CAPS, which he is sending to all parts of the globe, adapted to every climate.

## ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT—SIR C. LEMON, Bart., M.P.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this society will be HELD in the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, on Wednesday, the 8th September, and following days. The judges will meet on Tuesday, the 5th September, at Half-past Ten.

Persons wishing to compete for the premiums and prizes offered by the society, must send their productions to the Hall (carriage paid) between Monday, the 28th August, and Friday, the 1st September.—For further information, apply to the secretary, WILLIAM W. RUNDLE, Falmouth.

## COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,

NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ASSAY OFFICE and LABORATORY under the DIRECTION of Dr. THOMAS RICHARDSON and Mr. E. J. G. BLANVELL, assisted by Mr. W. CROWDER. The LABORATORIES are OPEN DAILY, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., where instruction is given in every branch of Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, and Chemical Research. Fee for Twelve Months, £32 10s.

ANALYSES and ASSAYS of NATURAL and MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS, such as Ores, Soils, Waters, Gases, Metals, Coals, Artificial Manures, Alkalies, &c., are made on moderate terms, and the commercial value estimated when required.

INVESTIGATIONS and EXPERIMENTS for IMPROVING MANUFACTURING PROCESSES carried on in conjunction with the proprietors.

A COURSE of ONE HUNDRED LECTURES on GENERAL CHEMISTRY delivered during the Winter Session at the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, to which the laboratory students have free admission.

## COLT'S PATENT REPEATING PISTOLS (FIVE DIFFERENT

SIZES).—The peculiar excellences of this weapon of defence, tested by the actual experience, and approved of by H. M. Hon. Board of Ordnance and the most distinguished naval and military authorities and scientific men throughout the world, are, first quality of material used in manufacture; safety and convenience in loading—the lever ramrod attached to each pistol doing away with the use of cartridge, wadding, or patch, and securing the charge against moisture and loss; durability in long safety of carriage, simplicity of mechanism, and fewest parts; durability in long range; accuracy; accuracy; and great length of range in shooting; celerity of fire, and force of penetration; position, and shape of the nipples; the sights; lightness, compactness; ease, and readiness in shooting.

Order of any respectable gun dealer throughout the kingdom, or of the original patentee and manufacturer, SAM. COLT, 1, Spring-gardens, London.

Description and price lists furnished on application.

## CAUTION.—Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS find it necessary to

CAUTION the public, and especially shippers of their Ales to the colonies against FRAUDS committed by parties in selling spurious Ales for those of Messrs. Allsopp and Sons.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS have felt compelled, by the extent to which this disgraceful practice has been carried, to proceed, in several cases, by obtaining injunctions from the Court of Chancery; and have ultimately been driven to prosecute criminally for the commission of this offence. They beg to call attention to the case of "The Queen v. Gray and Gooldin," in which Lord Campbell sentenced the parties charged to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.—Vide *Times* and *Morning Advertiser* to the 18th May.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS will thank all persons having reason to doubt the genuineness of any article sold under their name, to send them the earliest information in order that immediate steps may be taken for prosecuting the parties.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS will be happy to furnish the names of respectable houses, where supply of their Ales may be depended on, as genuine from the Brewery.

Brewery, Burton-on-Trent.

## APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED, AND HEALTH

PROMOTED, by the habitual use of that most agreeable condiment, LEA and PERIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Applicable to every variety of dish; and sold by the principal dealers universally.

## THE CHOLERA!

PREVENTED BY THE DESTRUCTION OF ALL NOXIOUS EFFLUVIA.

**CREW'S DISINFECTING FLUID** (Recommended by the College of Physicians), the CHEAPEST and STRONGEST CHLORIDE OF ZINC. Quarts 2s., Pints 1s., Half-pints 6d.—Sold by all chemists, druggists, and shipping agents, and at Commercial Wharf, Nile End, London.

Crew's Disinfecting Fluid is a cheap, powerful, and pure preparation.—Medical Circular.

Agents—Messrs. DREW, H



Shares.	Paid. Last Price. Present.			Shares.	Paid. Last Price. Present.		
1000 Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	9	...	...	3072 Prince Albert, Perranabuloe...	2 1/2	...	...
	...	...	...	6400 Penobscot Limited (lead antim.)	...	...	...

Gold, Last Price, Present.		Shares.		Gold, Last Price, Present.	
1000	Cwm Erlin (lead), Cardiganshire	3072	Prince Albert, Perranabuloe	2 1/2	—
3000	Dalrhay (cop., lead), Brecon	6400	Procter United (lead, antim.)	1	—
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	7000	Reith Consolidated, Toward	2 1/2	—
1400	Dervent (sil.-lead), Durham	10000	Rasbury (copper), Lestwithel	1 1/2	—
3007	Devon and Chantry (copper)	1300	Rhodesy (lead), Rachenall (lead)	1 1/2	—
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	1000	Rhodesy United	1	—
4000	Devon Burras (copper)	3900	Rocks and Trevellyn (tin)	23 1/2	—
1000	Devon Great Tarn (copper)	23200	Rorington (lead), Smallheath	50 5/8	—
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	236	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinnar	24	23
10000	Devon Tin Mines	5000	Rounds Hill, Salop	5 1/2	13
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lestwithel	5230	Silver Brook, Devon	1	—
3000	Dyrwyn (lead), Wales	4000	Sittney Wheel Buller (tin)	1 1/2	2
236	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	1500	Soldado & Bencroft, Kewick	1 1/2	—
6096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	3000	Sorridge (copper), Lestwithel	1 1/2	2 1/2
236	East Basset (copper), Redruth	6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	13 1/2	—
1300	East Birch Top (tin), Devon	2000	South Carr Brea (cop.), Illogan	3	—
1000	East Birch Top (tin), Devon	250	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	—
6000	East Bosorn, St. Just	20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	—
1948	East Crowdale (cop.), Tavistock	3000	South Crenner (copper)	23 1/2	1 1/2
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	4190	South Friendship Wheel Ann	2 1/2	—
4000	East Gunnis Lake Jane (cop.)	2000	South of Scotland	2 1/2	—
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	3000	South Speed, Ury Lelant	2 1/2	—
1000	East Kith Hill	2048	South Wales Consols	23 1/2	4
9000	East Lamer (sil.-lead), Brecon	94	South Wh. Crufty (cop.), Illogan	2 1/2	27 1/2
236	East Talgar (copper), Redruth	4000	South Wheel Yeoland	1	—
4000	East Wheel Arthur	280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—
2048	East Wheel Bedford, Tavistock	3208	St. Austell Consols	21 1/2	—
2048	East Wheel George, Walkham	128	St. Biazey Consols, St. Biazey	67 1/2	—
512	East Wheel Leisure, Perran	20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2 1/2
4000	East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	512	St. Michael	1	—
3500	East Wheel Top (tin)	900	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	—
504	East Mount, Derby	1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	—
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	2000	Tasman (lead), Ireland	12 1/2	—
1280	Espar-Lie, Llanfihangel-y-Croft	4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	28 1/2	1 1/2
3000	Fair-Work & W. Virtue, St. Col.	6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	6000	Thomas's United	2	2 1/2
24000	Fox Top (tin), Altarnun	1000	Toburny Con. (cop.), St. Ives	2 1/2	—
15000	From-Isle and Craiglog (lead)	1024	Trannack and Consome, St. Erth	1 1/2	—
12000	Gall-Fiffrth-Rhedyri (lead)	12000	Trannack Consols	1	—
3000	Garglog (lead), Flint	1024	Trebarh, Perranabuloe	3 1/2	—
4000	Garnon United	25000	Trebrugat Consols	1	—
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	4096	Trebrugat United (lead) St. Teath	21 1/2	—
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	6000	Tregadock (lead), St. Teath	6 1/2	—
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	18 1/2	—
990	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	10000	Trelogan, St. Columb Minor	—	2
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	5000	Trevellyn (copper), St. Erth	21 1/2	—
25000	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	1000	Trevaun (copper), St. Erth	1	—
8000	Great Cribbins (copper)	3100	Truro Preference	1	—
30000	Great Hecwa United	2000	Trenow Consols	1	2 1/2
19400	Great Onwal Cons., Camelford	10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscawen	1	—
1024	Great Sheba Consols	2048	Trevellyn (tin, copper)	3	—
6000	Great South Tolgar	2500	Trevrens (tin), Wendron	3 1/2	3 1/2
10000	Gt. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	5120	Trevellyn and Trevellyn (tin)	8 1/2	—
10000	Great Trevellyn, Warlham	3200	Ty-Mam, Whittford	—	—
1024	Great Wheel Alfred, Phallack	4000	Ty-Weddy (slate), Carnar	4 1/2	4 1/2
5120	Great Wheel Baddern (tin)	10000	Ty-Weddy (slate), Carnar	1 1/2	1 1/2

1000 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)  
2000 Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)

50000	Poltimore (cop., gold),	1	1	4	6400	Whitford (lead, Flint)	3	1	1
2400	Forkella United (tin),	Wendron	10	1	4	4056	Wood (lead), Beerfish	1	1
1024	Præd Con. (tin),	Towednack	1	1	10	Wyndham Consols	37	37	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxilly	1	1	1	4056	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	3	

  

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.				Yeoland.				Price.			
Shares.	Paid.	Price.	Shares.	Paid.	Price.	Shares.	Paid.	Price.	Shares.	Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols.	1	1	1	1	20000	Glenashlin & Carville	1	1	1	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1	1	1	1	10000	Golden Mile (lead)	1	1	1	1
2000	Bannow, Wexford	1	1	1	1	10000	Great Cambrian	1	1	1	1
1800	Bismarck (lead)	1	1	1	1	1000	Great Cornish Cons.	10	1	1	1
8000	Bodry, S. Wales	1	1	1	1	10000	Gr. Duke of Wel. Con.	1	1	1	1
6000	Boisminier	1	1	1	1	512	Great Rough Tor	37	1	1	1
1150	Bradford Consols	1	1	1	1	10000	Great Torbet	1	1	1	1
20000	Britannia, Devon	1	1	1	1	6000	Halkin Castle	1	1	1	1
812	Butterden (lead)	1	1	1	1	10000	Havon & Hendrich	1	1	1	1
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	1	1	1	1	4000	Hemerdon Consols	1	1	1	1
						5000	Herodcomb	1	1	1	1

30000 Carbery West, Ireland 1/2 ...  
1024 Cathedral £4 1/2 ...

30600	Curbery West, Ireland	1	%	10000	Hibernian, Ireland	13	%	12000	Tremont, A. & W. & A.	
1024	Cathedral	£4	3	20000	Irish Consols		%	4000	Tremont, A. & W. & A.	
4422	CefnGwynn, Cardigan	13	6	1024	Irish Consols	£1	18	6	10000	Tremont, A. & W. & A.
1348	Chapel (seaside)	1	%	20000	Kilrinate, Donegal	5	1	2048	West Gorman, Card.	
13000	Chew Bay, Mayo	1	%	20000	Knockatrellane, Irel.	1	%	1094	West Phoenix	
30000	Clive United	1	%	12000	Lady Grenv. Is.	1	%	236	West Sharp Top	
8000	Clwance Wood	8s.	%	5056	Lydford	13	7s.	1200	West Stridgate	
1000	Collacume	10	%	6400	Millen (lead), Flint Is. Id.		%	6340	West United	
1000	Cockley Beck (cop.)	8s.	%	6000	Miner Head, Cork	4	%	6000	W. Whit Arthur	
5000	Commarthin Consols	8s.	%	6400	Mossy (lead), Cork	4	%	1074	West Whal Fortune	
5000	Coniston United	12s.	1/2	300	Nent Force, Alston	1	2	6000	W. Wh. Friendship	
100	Corychard	2 1/2	%	5000	New Copper Bottom	1 1/2	%	10000	West Whal Jane	
8000	Cuddra (copper)	1	%	4096	New EastCrownvale	£1	6	1	2048	West Whal Rose
2400	Cwm Conaols (tin)	1 1/2	5	3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	%	5000	Whal Bawn	
6000	Cwm Eglia, Carnar.	1	1	1074	New W. Friendship	40	3	5000	Whal Bawly	
12000	Ditto	1	%	125	North Copper (cop.)	15	%	5000	Whal Edkley	
2000	Ditto	1	%	236	North Fore (cop.)	4 1/2	%	4096	Whal Ewning	

5000	Dev. Buller Gt. Cons. 4a. 6d...	-
------	---------------------------------	---

5000 Dev. Buller Grt. Cons. 4s. 4d.	6490 North Hington Cons. 1s.	5000 Wheel Fanny	£1 11s.
5000 Devyn Central (cop.) 1	150000 North of Ireland 1	2048 Wh. Fanny. Ferrus. £1 12s.	
5000 Devyn United 1	128 Oakley (cop., gold) 1	4000 Wh. Port. R. Tow. £1 6s.	
8080 Dinas Great Consols ½	12000 Oaks, Limerick 1	2048 Wh. Fenwick (cop.) 1	11s.
30000 Drewategron ½	5000 Pendens Consols 1	112 Bond Street 1	11s.
10000 Dunawley Wh. Phosph. 1	5000 Penpumpren, Wales ½	112 Bond Street 1	11s.
30000 East Amagh (lead) ½	1513 Penquean, St. French 2 ½	112 Bond Street 1	11s.
6000 East Black Craig 12s. 6d.	6000 Perran (silver-lead) 1	4800 Wheel Gili 10	11s.
1024 E. Buller, nr. Redruth 4	12000 Perran Wh. Alfred 1	4800 Wheel Ladbok 1	11s.
128 E. Carn Bess, Redruth 4	4000 Perran Wheel Jane £1 3	5000 Wheel Marshall 1	11s.
6144 East Caraden (cop.) 1 ½	4000 Phosph. Consols 1	8000 Wheel Pers. Corrw. 10s. 6d.	
5500 East Frogoch (lead) 10s. 6d.	10000 Polgoth & Woodclose 1	8000 Wheel Pollard 6s. 6d.	
10000 East Longoth (tin) 1	2048 Pomterwyd, Cardigan 2 ½	6400 Wheel Prosper 1	11s.
128 East Treasayne 5 ½	12000 Prigant Consols 1	10000 Wheel Samson 1	11s.
1024 East United Mines 1 ½	10000 Quinrell Downs 1	4000 Wheel Seaport 1	11s.
1024 East Ys Consols 1 ½	6000 Red Cross 1	1000 Wheel Trebuck 6 ½	11s.
1000 East W. Heath 2 ½	240 Retallack United 1 ½	4000 Wheel Tristram 5s. 6d.	
4096 Exmoor Eliza (cop.) 63 14 0	10000 Rheolod United Mine £1 1	4000 Wheel Victoria 1	11s.
5000 Farddon Mamer 1	4000 Ristion Castle (lead) 11s.	5000 Willow Bank (lead) 11s.	
10000 Glasnevin 4s.	100000 Royal Hibernian 1	5000 Wimmer (lead) 1	11s.
		64 Yce, Chngford, Dev. 1	11s.
		10000 Yorkshire Min. Co. ½	11s.

\* In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove any difficulty—that of purchasers or sellers, arising from the absence of a quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the purchaser into more direct communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY EDWARDS (the Proprietor), at their office, No. 25, Finsbury Square, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—August 5, 1864.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HARRY EVANS (the proprietors), at their office, No. 25, FINSBURY SQUARE, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—August 5, 1864.